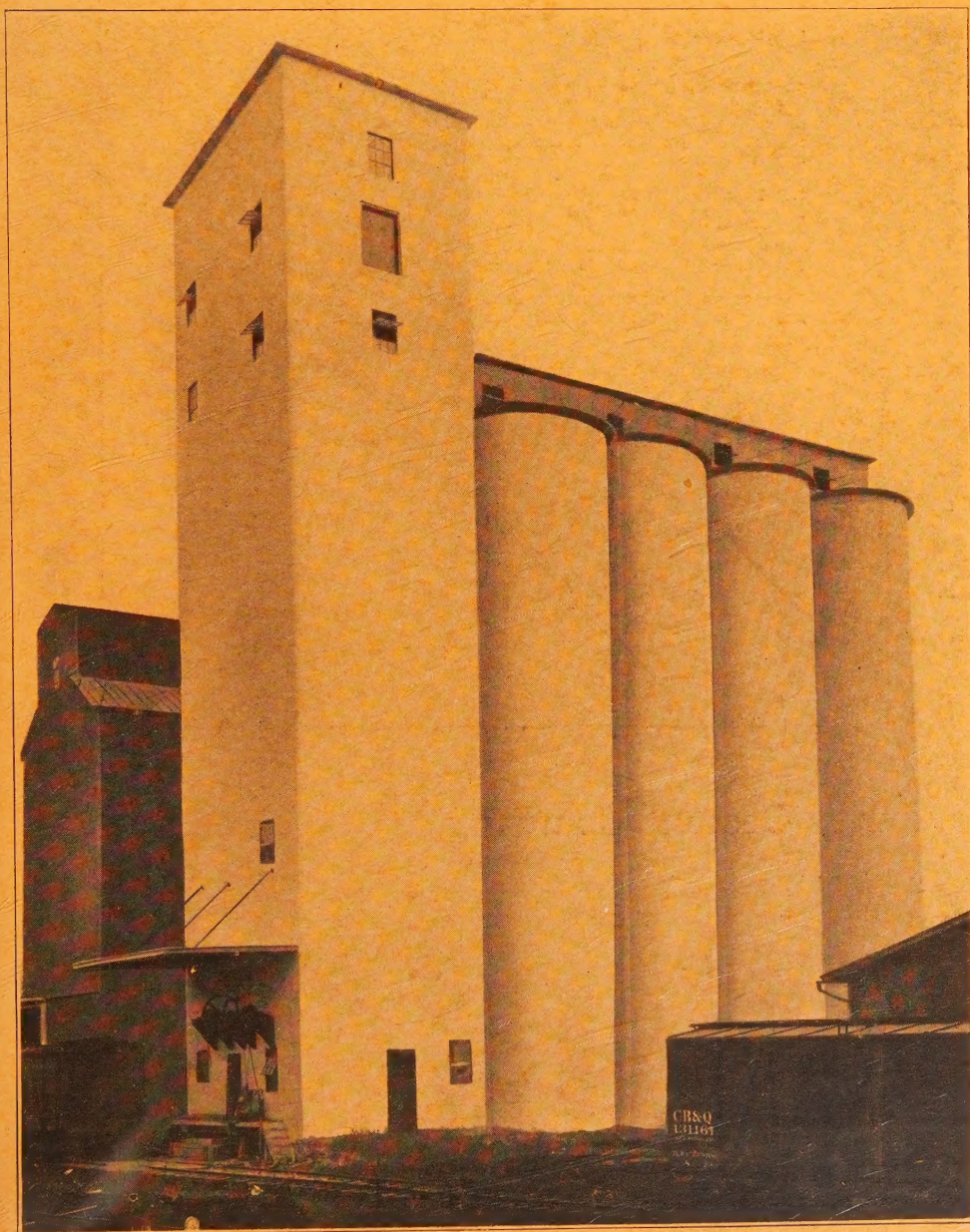


GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the Construction and Operation of Better Grain Handling Plants.



Old and New Elevators of Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky.
[For description see page 729.]

In This Number:

Texas Dealers Meeting

Feed Manufacturers
Meeting

New Feeding Industry
at Denver

Pools Can Strike Back
at Critics

Toledo Exchange
75 Years Old

"Too Much Government"
by S. P. Arnot, Executive
Vice Pres. Board of Trade

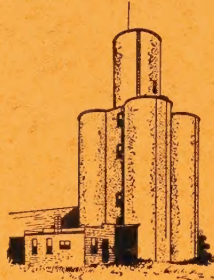
"Breakdown of Parlia-
mentary Government"
by F. E. Watkins, Pres.
Grain Dealers National
Association

READ THIS LETTER

Then Make Your Decision!

A. P. NELSON

A. O. ALDRICH



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GENERAL CONTRACTORS
SPENCER, IOWA

CONCRETE GRAIN ELEVATORS
SEWERAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS
COAL POCKETS

May 26:1924.

The Sandusky Cement Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:-

During the past year we constructed a waterproof pit for the De Wolf Grain Company of this city. We used Medusa Waterproofing and although it extends five feet into water, the inside is perfectly dry

The De Wolf job is the seventh waterproof pit we have put in and we used Medusa Waterproofing in every one with completely satisfactory results. Jobs where the pits have gone as far as sixteen feet under the water line showed as dry as the others.

Anytime we can assist in spreading the news of what Medusa Waterproofing really can do - count on us.

Yours very truly,

Nelson & Aldrich Construction Co.,

By: *A O Aldrich*

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Has Concrete Pit Which Is Water Tight

Grain Dealers Journal: In a recent issue the Journal asks for a statement of the experience with water-proof pits.

During the past year the N-A Construction Co put in for us a concrete pit which it guaranteed to be perfectly dry. It went about five feet into the water. After several months' experience we are satisfied that it fulfills this guaranty in every way.

We have known of others which also give perfect satisfaction.—De Wolf Grain Co., Spencer Ia

The Sandusky Cement Company
Dept. G. J. Cleveland

Manufacturers of Medusa Non-Staining White Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); Medusa Gray Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); and Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paste)

MEDUSA

WATERPROOFING

1 1 1 Powder or Paste 1 1 1



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

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Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., receiving & forwarding.
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McKillop, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.*
Tayntor & Shaw, receivers & shippers.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Watkins Grain Co., grain commission.

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Hastings Co., Samuel, receivers & shippers.*
Hastings-Stout Co., grain merchants.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

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Murrel Grain Co., Ray, recvrs. and shprs.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
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Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
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McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Nash-Wright Grain Co., commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.*
Rosenbaum Brothers, grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., commission merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.*
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DeMolet Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Scholl Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*

CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

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Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

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Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

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DECATUR, ILL.

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Harrison, Ward & Co., Grain Belt Elevator.*

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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
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Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

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Lake Grain Co., J. C., buyers, sellers all grains.

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Moore-Seaver Gr. Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*

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Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.*

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Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

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Breckenridge Grain Co., grain dealers.

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Maibucher Co., grain merchants.*
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., recvrs. & shippers.*
National Elevator Co., grain merchants & comm.*
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain merchants.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers & shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

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Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.*
Christopher & Co., B. C., kadr, feterita, milo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Lichting & Co., H., kadr, milo, screenings.*
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Rocky Mt. Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scouler Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain & mill feed.

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Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

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Reinhardt & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

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Merchants Exchange Members.

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Buxton, E. E., broker & commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*
(Continued on next page.)

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Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. O., grain shippers.*
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Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs. grain and seed.

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.*
Hiawatha Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Poehler, Wm. A., grain merchant.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain & feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.*

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.

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Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
McManus Gr. & Feed Co., W. F., wh., corn, oats, mfeed.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., strictly brokerage.
Seannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

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Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
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Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.*

PEORIA, ILL. (Continued.)

Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., C. C., grain commission.
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

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Dailey Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

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Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

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Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*
Von Rump Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

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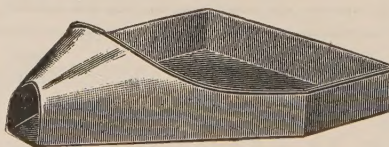
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72 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

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Then consult the "Situations Wanted"
columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

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Two Rowed and Heavy White

Send Samples

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CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity
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Cereal Grading Co.
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We buy, sell, store and ship
all kinds of grain. Get our
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Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

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Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

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Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
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Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note: All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

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309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to b	shels of 32 lbs.
20,000 " 74,950 " " " "	34 "
20,000 " 96,950 " " " "	48 "
20,000 " 118,950 " " " "	56 "
20,000 " 118,950 " " " "	60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 ozs.

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309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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Providence does dealing. When "Seedy" favor

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SHIP US YOUR CORN, OATS AND WHEAT

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The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have
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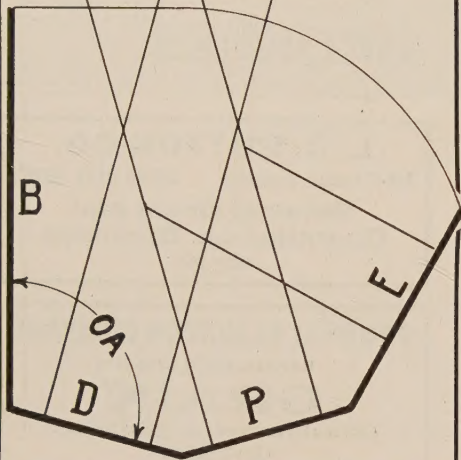
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FIRST DISCHARGE **SECOND DISCHARGE**



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The material is pushed and thrown out of Superior Cups; not slowly dropped, as with ordinary cups.

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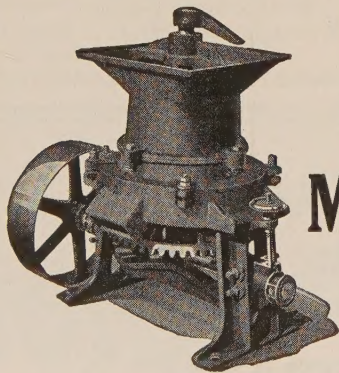
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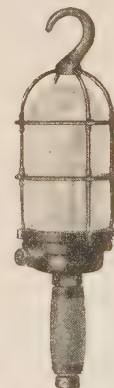
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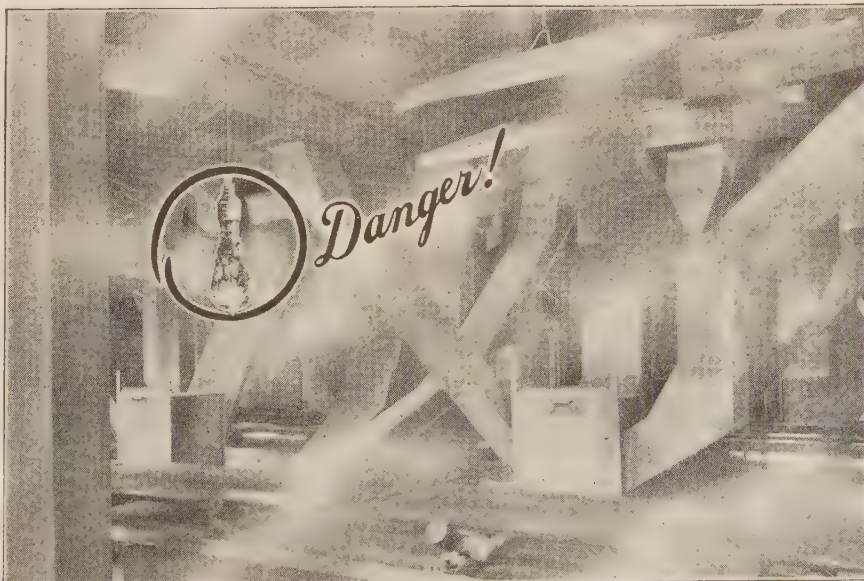
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Benjamin Gas and Vapor Proof, Dust and Moisture Proof Fixtures are made in types and styles to meet every requirement for illumination where dust, moisture, gases or acid vapors are present.

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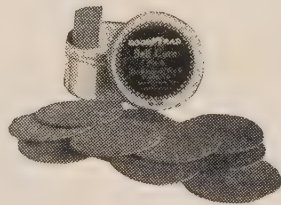
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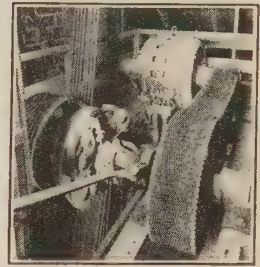
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Do you have our Handy Catalog

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Static
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Belt drives in flour mills are dangerous. They not only stir up dust, but they generate static electricity. And static is responsible for more dust explosions than any other one factor.

American High Speed Chains generate absolutely no static. But more than this, they deliver quiet, dependable service year in and year out, transmitting 98% to 99% of the power applied.

*Let one of our engineers show you
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AMERICAN
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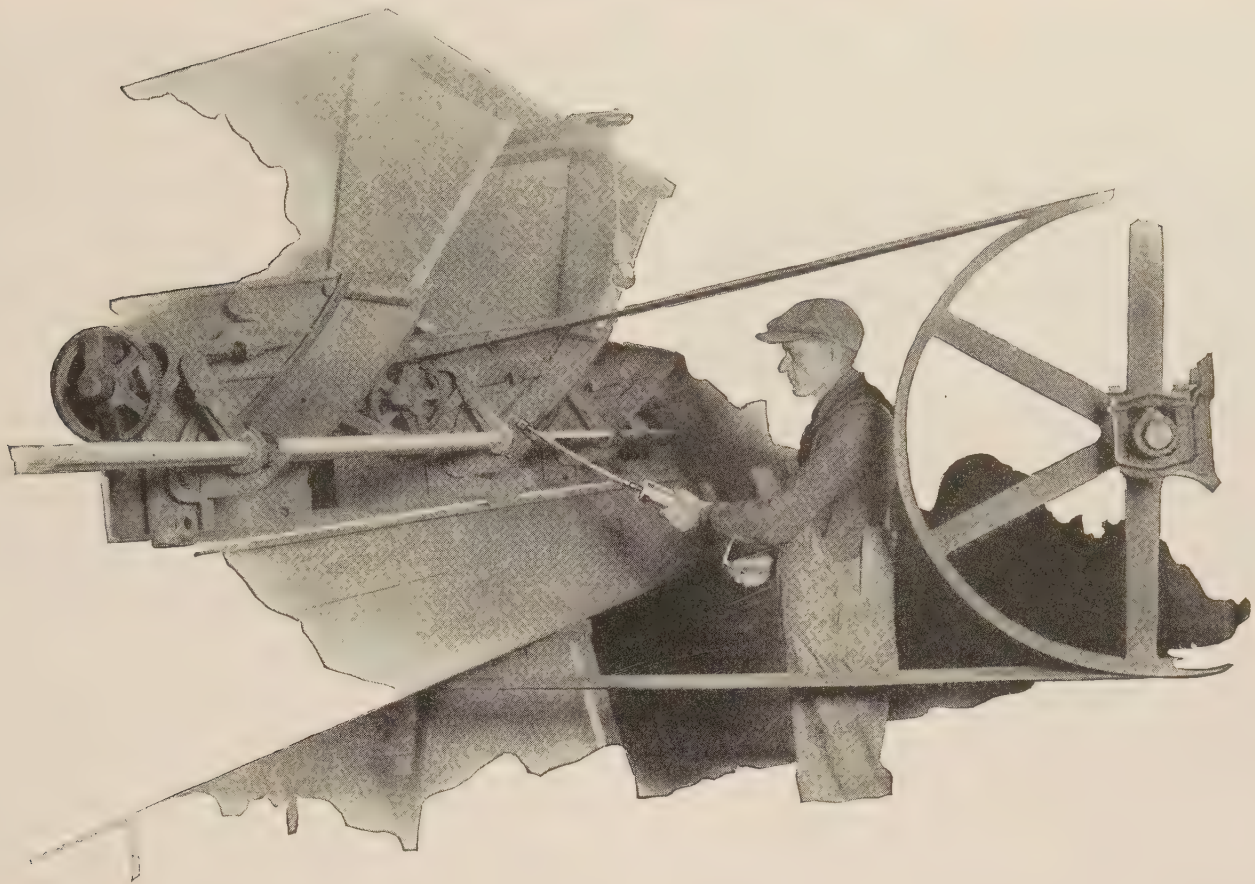
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your
labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Buro

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



Now on Grain-handling Machinery, too— ALEMITE solves your lubricating problem

*How a system of automobile lubrication is reducing friction
and wear on machinery beyond all previous experience.*

Here, we believe, is the end of 90% of bearing troubles in a grain elevator. For here is a method of applying lubricant to bearings that cleans them and keeps them free from seeping dust.

Insufficient lubricant, dirt in lubricant, clogged oil or grease passages—that keep the actual bearings surfaces dry. These are the commonest causes of burned-out bearings, the extra load on the belt, and hot boxes, that frequently cause disastrous explosions or fires.

On some machinery Alemite has reduced the power load—the actual “drag” of friction—as much as 40%. This is why.

With the Alemite System you do away with all grease cups. A hollow ball-check fitting (shown below) goes on every bearing. Your lubricant is in a powerful portable compressor. Protected from dirt and grit. The compressor hose locks on to each fitting with an easy slide connection. Then an easy stroke or turn of the compressor

handle shoots fresh lubricant clear through the heart of the bearing. The pressure is over 20 times greater than with the old fashioned grease cup.

Cleans Bearings

As the fresh lubricant goes in, all old, grit-laden grease is forced out. Bearings are cleaned as well as lubricated. Actually in less time than it once took to merely unscrew a grease cup. And the lubricant—packed in under pressure keeps out the seeping dust.

Easily Installed

Alemite saves as much as 50% of the time required to lubricate grain-handling machinery. It will save the cost of installing in this alone. And the installation itself takes only a little more than the time you now use to lubricate just once with grease cups.

No matter how good the bearing, or the lubricant, both will fail if the lubricant is not applied properly. Let us have our nearest representative (located in 52 principal cities) install Alemite on your equipment. Test it for a reasonable length of time. Check your power consumption, amount of lubricant used and labor time saved. If you are not satisfied that Alemite is the best investment you can make in lubrication, we will remove the fittings and replace them with your original grease or oil cups.

You assume no obligation in making this test. You take no risk. Alemite is now in use in many of the latest and largest grain-handling plants in America. We will gladly demonstrate it for you as we have for many others,—without obligation. Please address

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BASSICK MFG. COMPANY

2684 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Factory: Alemite Products Co. of Canada, Ltd., Belleville, Ontario



Alemite Industrial type fitting made also in reservoir models. All standard sizes and threads.

A Bassick-Alemite Product

INDUSTRIAL ALEMITE

High pressure lubricating system

“Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.”



A reliable engine

—proved so in U. S. service

GRAIN elevators need reliable engines —economical engines. When they install the Charter Mietz they get them —engines endorsed by the government.

Over 190 Charter-Mietz Oil Engines are in government use. The Lighthouse Service, the Army, the Navy, the Weather Bureau, other departments—all re-order the Charter-Mietz.

They like it because it has no complications to bring trouble—because one man can start it—because it burns the cheapest of fuels—because no auxiliaries are required—because it has low compression pressure and great durability in consequence—because only a portion of the attendant's time is needed—because lubrication troubles are never experienced.

You'll like it in your elevator or mill for the same reasons.

Don't you want to eliminate elevator power troubles? Writing for the new Charter-Mietz bulletin is the first step.

4 to 200 hp.

Charter-Mietz Oil Engines range in size from 4 to 200 hp. They're two-cycle engines burning crude oil and other low priced fuels.

The lightship Huron shown above is Charter-Mietz equipped. Below it, is shown two Charter-Mietz installed side by side. Note the freedom from complications.

CHARTER GAS ENGINE COMPANY
Engine builders since 1880.

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The CHARTER-MIETZ
—Oil Engine—

GDJ6-10R-RTG

WELLER

Elevator Buckets



"V" Type

A bucket for high speed and perfect discharge



"Salem"

Weller Buckets are well made and will give the service



We Also Make

Buffalo Favorite and Rialto Buckets
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Grain Handling Equipment

Write for prices

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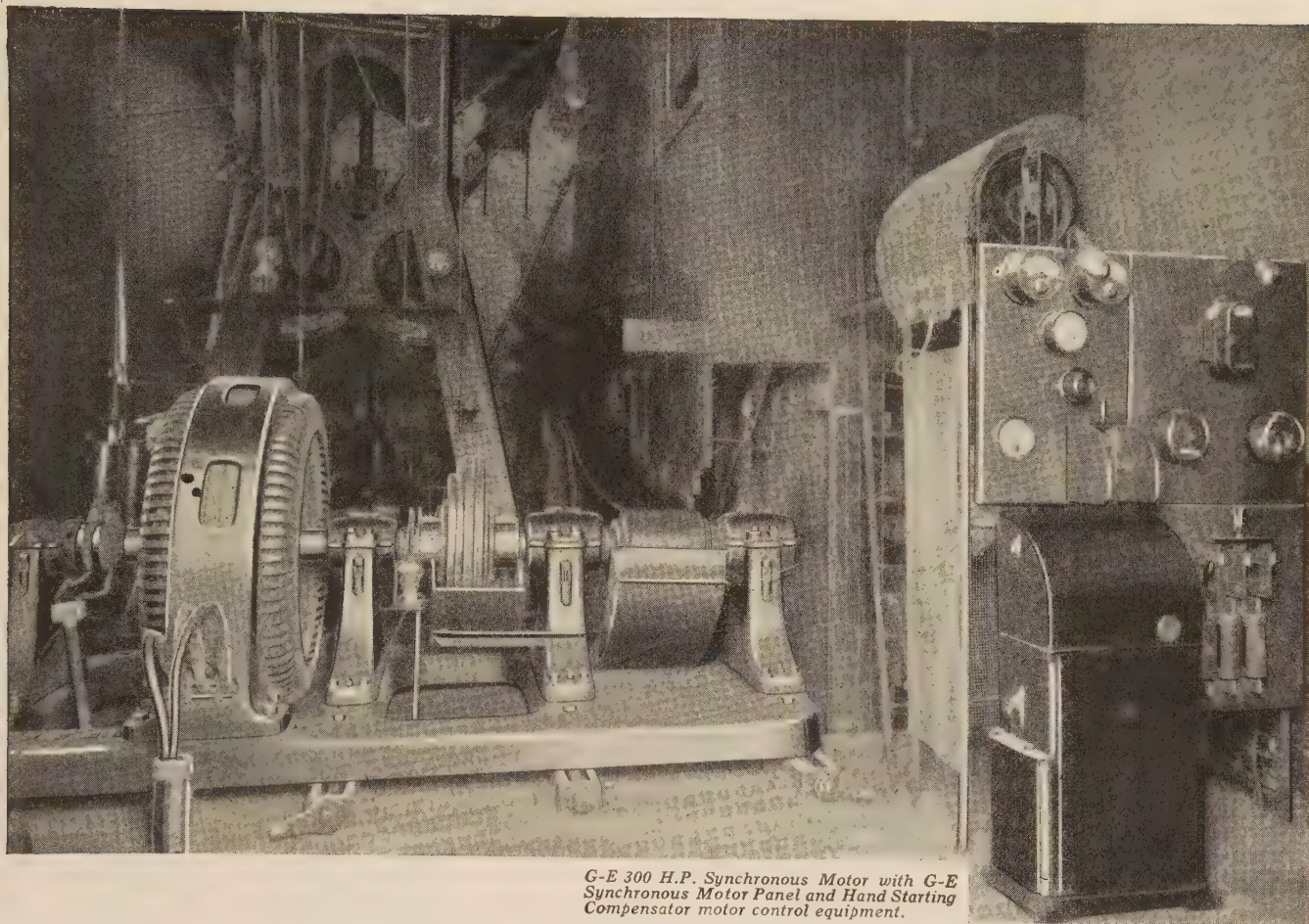
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Corrugated Sheets

We specialize in corrugated sheets for roofing and siding; also sheet metal work for elevators. Immediate shipment from Chicago.

The Sykes Company

2270 W. 58th Street
CHICAGO



G-E 300 H.P. Synchronous Motor with G-E Synchronous Motor Panel and Hand Starting Compensator motor control equipment.

Saves Over \$6000 a Year

Driving the machinery in the National Elevator, Chicago, a G-E 300 H.P. Synchronous Motor has replaced a vertical marine steam engine.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the installation of this equipment, pictured above, to enable the owners to compare in full detail the cost of operating their plant by the past and present methods. The results of the comparison are overwhelmingly in favor of electric drive.

The reason for a change-over from steam to electricity will be obvious to all who compare the actual operating costs of these two methods.

Designers, builders and operators of grain elevators will find it worth while to talk with G-E engineers. They will specify suitable motor drive for machinery—or, if desired, will recommend equipment for the complete electrification of grain elevators—large or small.



In its more than a quarter century of service to supplying the electrical needs of Industry, the General Electric Company has taken at all times a leading part in developments for industrial plant betterment. Its vast engineering and manufacturing facilities are at your service.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Your Screenings

Are You Sure There Is No Good Wheat Left In Them?

Many operators now cleaning their screenings could make substantial savings with CARTER DISC equipment.

The machines are so simply built—only two moving parts—and yet so positive and accurate in their work that it can almost be said that no kernel of wheat escapes.

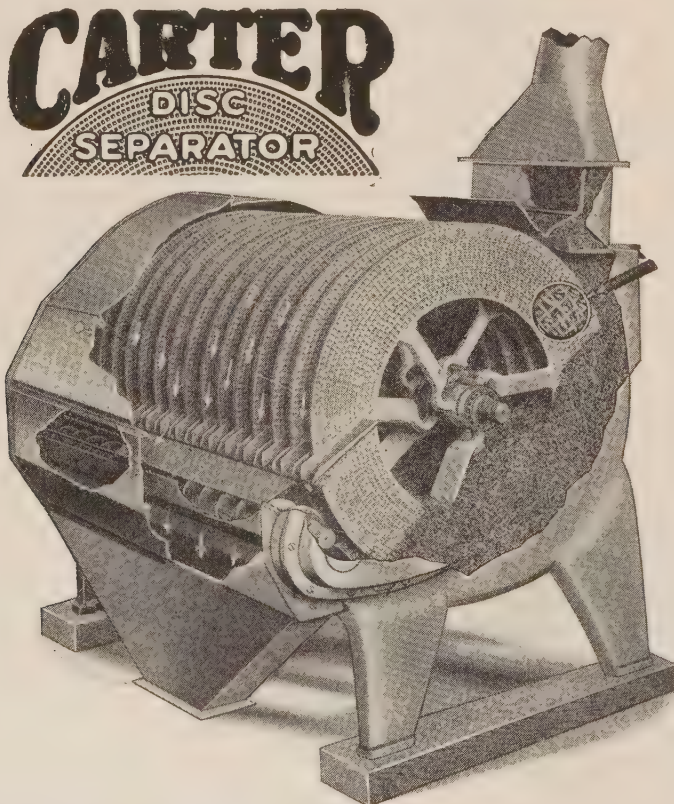
And in doing this unusual work it is worthy of special note that the oats come out clean and polished—and are thus **a better product to sell.**

These statements can and will be proved to any elevator owner or operator who is interested in finding the leaks and creating thereby a substantial additional profit. Write for complete information.

CARTER-MAYHEW MFG. CO.

Sole Owners of DISC SEPARATOR Patents

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THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE BRUSH for Sweeping Grain from Cars

Let us ship you a dozen of these on trial for 60 days. No charge unless the brush proves satisfactory. Send no money. Used by leading terminal elevators.

\$16.00 per doz. F. O. B. Minneapolis

Flour City Brush Co.

422 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
BROOMS—Extra heavy (43 lb.) warehouse brooms \$10.00 per doz., Minneapolis.



A cyclone in the true sense of the word has force of air without any back draft.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

*The Knickerbocker Co.
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10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES

Write for samples and prices

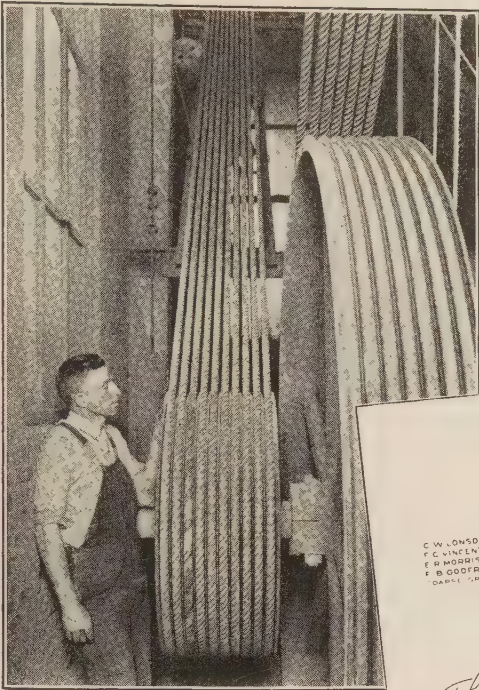
INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

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617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Want an Elevator?

Then consult the "Elevators for Sale" columns in this issue of the Grain Dealers Journal.



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Apr 19-24

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Auburn N.Y.

Dear Sirs.-

We have an inch rope that has been in constant use since the fall of 1904 and is still good for another year or two.

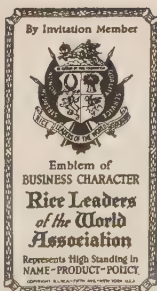
It is subjected to heavy uneven strains and as yet has not caused us any trouble.

Travels on 40" sheaves of ten grooves continuous drive type. Anyone do better?

Yours Truly
Chicago, Great Western Elev
Kansas City, Kansas

The drive at the left in the picture is the one mentioned in the letter, and is a splendid example of the service that can be derived from a drive equipped with Columbian Tape-Marked Pure Manila Transmission Rope.

Write us for a copy of the new Columbian Book of Rope Transmission. It is complete and of real value to Mill Owners and Superintendents who want a maximum service Drive. You will incur no obligation.



Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

Auburn, "The Cordage City" N. Y.

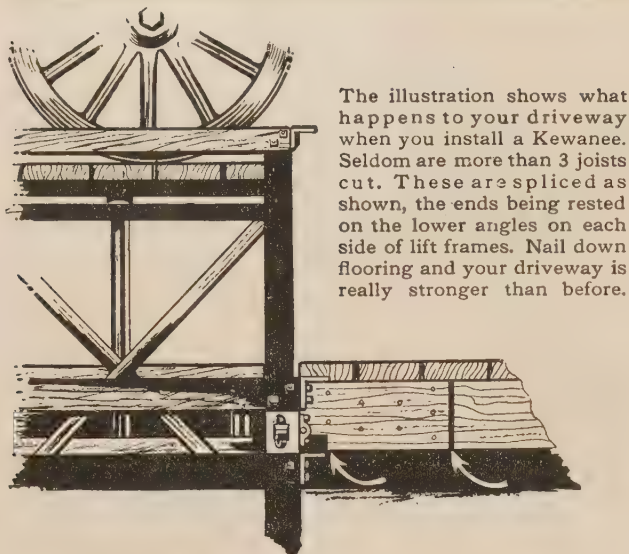
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Boston

New Orleans



The illustration shows what happens to your driveway when you install a Kewanee. Seldom are more than 3 joists cut. These are spliced as shown, the ends being rested on the lower angles on each side of lift frames. Nail down flooring and your driveway is really stronger than before.

Kewanee

All Steel Truck Lift

Strengthens your driveway

When you install a Kewanee all steel Truck Lift you actually make your driveway huskier than it was before. And you don't need to tear out your driveway and buy expensive timbers. (See the drawing and explanation above).

That's only one of the reasons why the Kewanee costs less to install. There are truck dumping devices made that *seem* to cost less than a Kewanee. But if you will figure the complete cost, installed, you'll find the Kewanee costs less than any other reliable outfit.

Ask your contractor what truck dumping device he would install in an elevator he was building for himself. Ten to one he would say "Kewanee."

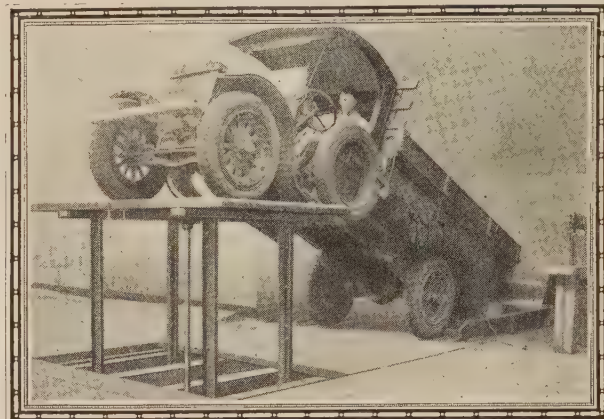
Kewanee Implement Company

Kewanee, Illinois

Southwestern Distributors
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The Factory That Makes THE TRAPP DUMP

The Trapp Dump is manufactured by Drake-Williams-Mount Co., Omaha, Nebr., specialists in the construction of heavy industrial machinery. No effort or expense has been spared in developing this Dump. Cooperation between inventor and manufacturer gives you the benefit of lower manufacturing cost and assures you of a perfect Dump.



Trapp Dump installation at the famous Aunt Jemima Mills at St. Joseph, Mo.

Your Neighbor Has A Trapp Dump

There are more Trapp Dumps in use than **all other Air Dumps combined**. Some users have as many as forty Trapp Dumps installed. These Dumps operate year after year without need of repair or replacement. They are built to last and withstand the hardest use.

Contractors Endorse It

Engineers and contractors familiar with the best construction and equipment install Trapp Dumps wherever a first class plant is wanted. We manufacture in large enough quantities to quote a low price. The low installation cost and our guarantee of absolute satisfaction make the Trapp Dump the most economical Power Dump on the market.

Our Guarantee

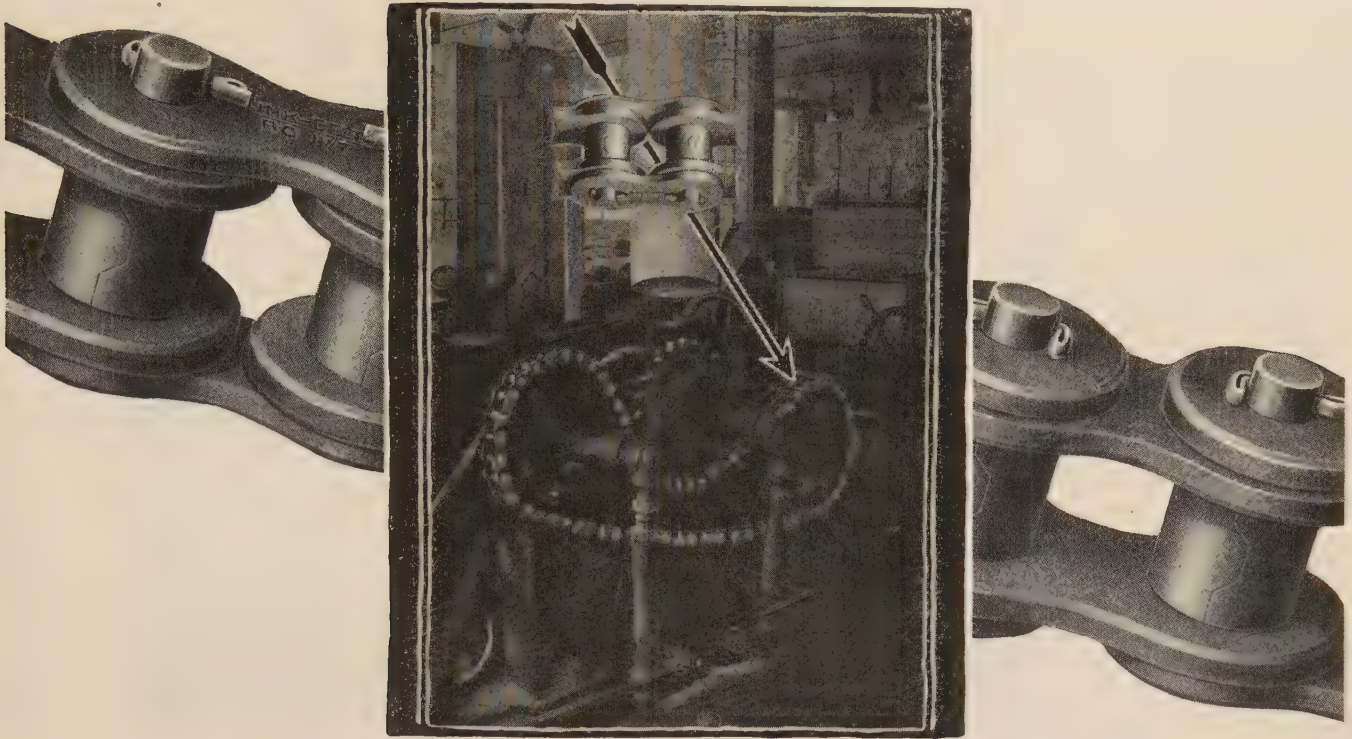
This Dump is fully guaranteed for **TWO YEARS**. This means that you are completely protected against defective equipment and inefficient operation. When you deal with us you deal with an old and well established firm with a reputation for satisfaction in all transactions.

First and last the cheapest
First built and last to wear out

Manufactured by

Drake-Williams-Mount Company

OMAHA, NEBRASKA



A Better Way To Drive Your Flaking Rolls

By doing away with gears in driving your flaking rolls, and replacing them with Link-Belt Roller Chain you are unhitching the "lame horse" from your equipment; unhitching from the plant that troublesome and expensive job of re-cutting your gears every time you "turn down" your rolls.

The above illustration shows how one of the largest manufacturers of breakfast foods eliminated this source of annoyance, loss of time and loss of out-put in

the operation of its flaking mills. This drive has been in service for years with a minimum amount of cost and effort for upkeep. It has paid for itself.

Effective and economical, and requiring little superintendence, the Link-Belt Roller Chain drive is without equal.

Our experienced Link-Belt chain drive engineers are at your service. They will assist you in solving your power transmission problems of every nature.

Link-Belt Chain Mark  of Quality on Every Link

(1743)

LINK-BELT COMPANY CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave.

New York - - - - - 2676 Woolworth Bldg.	Wilkes-Barre - - - - - 826 Second Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Boston - - - - - 49 Federal St.	Huntington, W. Va. - - - - - Robson-Prichard Bldg.
Pittsburgh - - - - - 335 Fifth Ave.	Cleveland - - - - - 329 Rockefeller Bldg.
St. Louis - - - - - 705 Olive St.	Detroit - - - - - 4222 Woodward Ave.
Buffalo - - - - - 745 Ellicott Square	Kansas City, Mo. - - - - - Rm. 405, 1002 Baltimore Ave.

Denver - - - - - 520 Boston Bldg.
Atlanta - - - - - 24 Marietta St.
Louisville, Ky. - - - - - 321 Starks Bldg.
Birmingham, Ala. - - - - - 720 Brown-Marx Bldg.
New Orleans - - - - - 504 Carondelet Bldg.

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85

New Orleans - - - - -	Whitney Supply Co., Ltd., 418 S. Peters St.
Charlotte, N. C. - - - - -	J. S. Cothran, 909 Com'l Bank Bldg.
Link-Belt Limited	Toronto and Montreal

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.—Chicago, 1700 So. Western Ave.;

New York, 2676 Woolworth Bldg.;

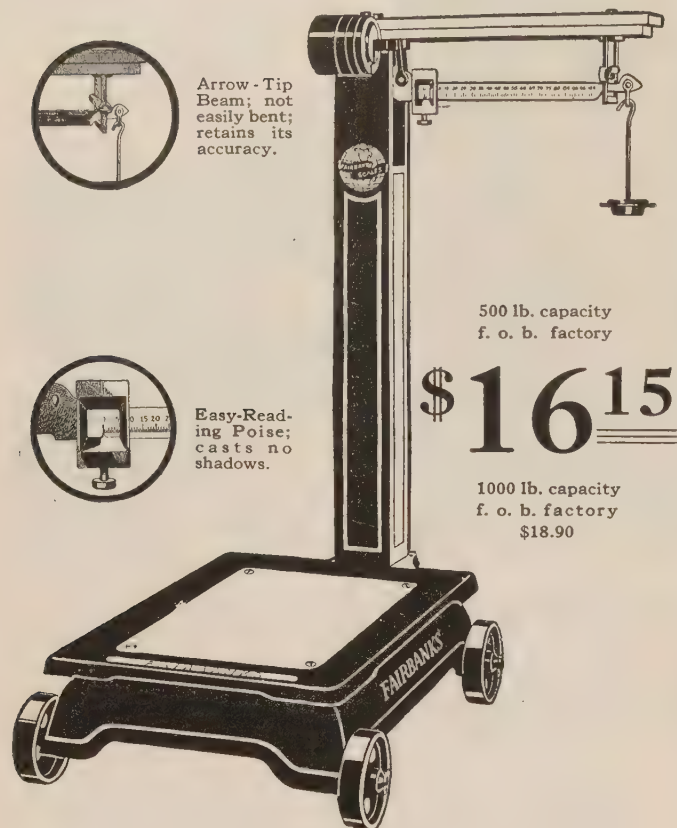
Dallas, Texas, 810 Main St.

LINK-BELT MEESE & GOTTFRIED CO.—San Francisco, 19th and Harrison Sts.; Los Angeles, 400 E. Third St.; Seattle, 820 First Ave. S.; Portland, Ore., 67 Front St.

LINK-BELT

Roller Chain Drive

Fairbanks Accuracy Assures Profits



Arrow-Tip Beam; not easily bent; retains its accuracy.

Easy-Reading Poise; casts no shadows.

500 lb. capacity
f. o. b. factory

\$16¹⁵

1000 lb. capacity
f. o. b. factory
\$18.90

Fairbanks Scales—the world's standard of accuracy for nearly a century—will protect your profits on every business transaction.

Fairbanks Portable Platform Scales are convenient to use. They remain accurate through years of use with little or no attention.

—You can check small quantity purchases and stop short-weight losses.

—You can deliver full measure without overweight. That added "extra", thrown in for good measure, has absorbed the net profit on many a sale.

The installation of Fairbanks Scales—and Fairbanks accuracy—is the most important single step you can take in assuring profits in your business.

Over 4000 dealers carry Fairbanks Scales in stock. If you do not know the name of the dealer in your locality, write us.

Weigh it on a Fairbanks and be sure

FAIRBANKS SCALES

CHICAGO
900 South Wabash
Avenue

NEW YORK
Broome & Lafayette
Streets

And Forty Other Principal Cities in the United States

582

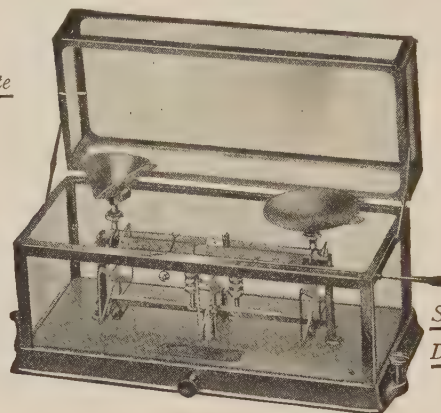
*Extensively used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Federal and State Grain Inspection Depart-
ments, Grain Trade, etc.*

Grain Testing and Arbitration Scale No. 5055

For determination of percentage of damaged kernels; foreign material other than dockage; wheat of other classes; acidity test of corn, etc.

Accurate

Rapid



Sensitive
Durable

No. 5055

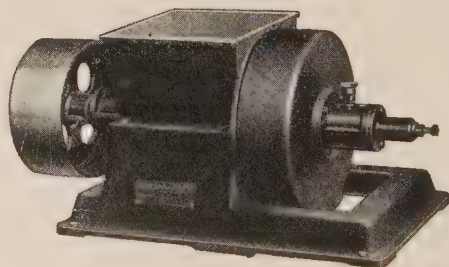
TORSION BALANCE CO.

New York

Chicago

San Francisco

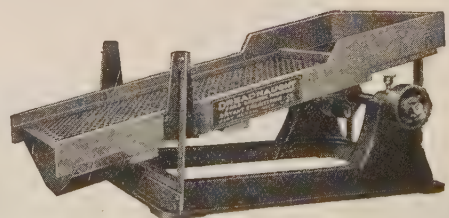
CORN CRACKER and EAR CORN CRUSHER



"We have seen nothing that equals the DREADNAUGHT for cracking corn."

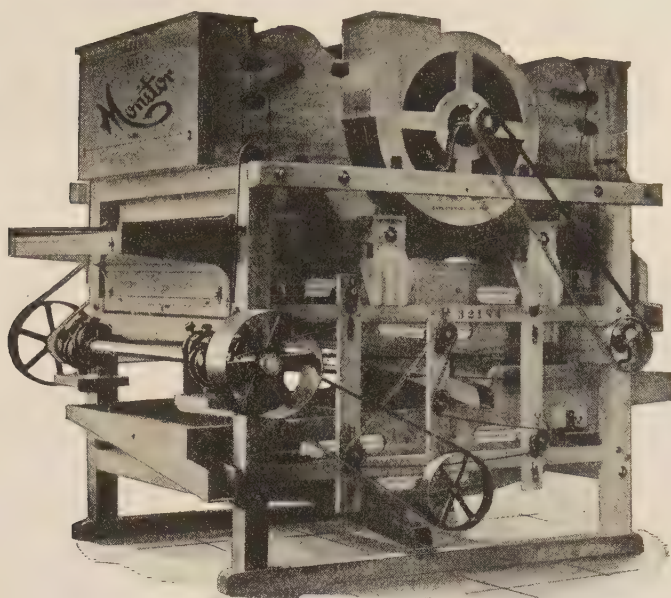
Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co.
May 10, 1924

CRACKED CORN GRADER



Write for prices today

BRYANT ENGINEERING CO.
Port Huron, Mich.



Shipping "In The Dirt"

It gets you nothing when you simply pass through the flaxseed as it comes to you.

The market wants it clean. Someone, somewhere, is going to clean it and get the profit in the transaction. So whether you buy it "in the dirt" and clean it before selling or whether you clean for the owner at an agreed price per bushel or ton, you get the maximum profits. That is, you get the "maximum" providing you use the MONITOR Flaxseed Separator. This is the machine that the oil mills use and it does its work faultlessly.

Have you ever looked into the matter? Write us today.

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Winnipeg

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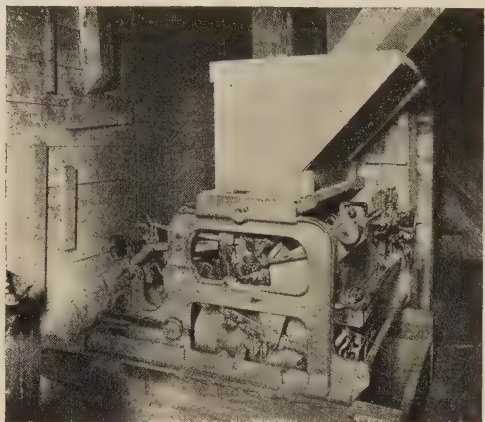
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Canadian Plant:

Tillsonburg, Ontario.

The Choice of a Nation!

45 out of every 50 Country Shippers buying scales in the past have selected



The Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale

Why experiment at your expense?
We did it for you years ago.

Use the recognized standard by whose performance all other scales are judged.

ACCURATE WEIGHTS PRINTED RECORDS CAPACITY LOADING

Richardson Scale Company, Passaic, N. J.

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SULPHUR

Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

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Record of Cars Shipped

A double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of edge paper 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Wagon Loads Received

In A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Some dealers record oats receipts in front and corn receipts in the back of book; others use a separate book for each kind of grain.

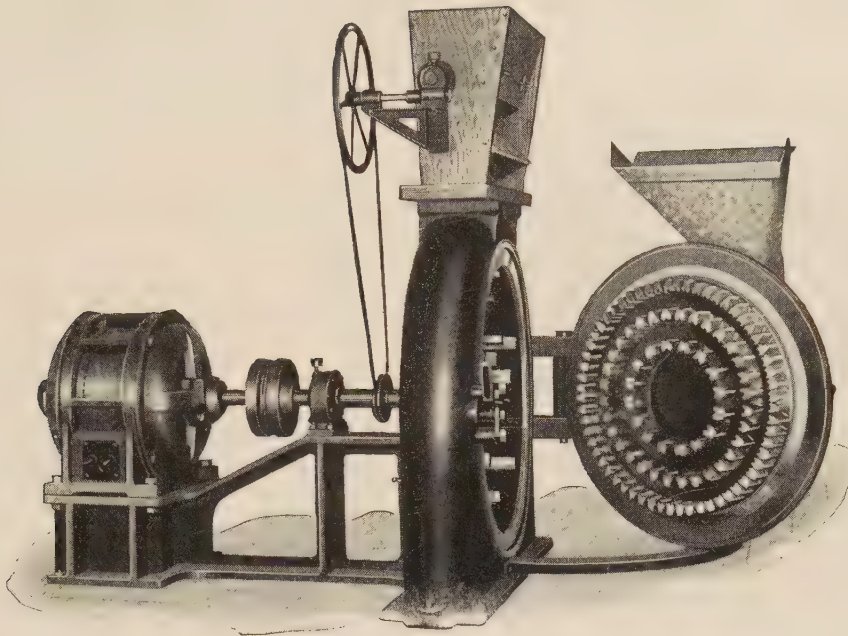
Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 200 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 4,000 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 380.

Price, \$3.00

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.



It Grinds!

ANY mixture of screenings, chaff and straw joints is *uniformly ground*—bran is reduced to the consistency of shorts—other products are ground with equal efficiency by.

The SIMPLEX GRINDER

No hulls or slivers are left unground. Such perfect results are due to the *Simplex Principle*, different from anything else on the market. *Complete information sent promptly request on—write today.*

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

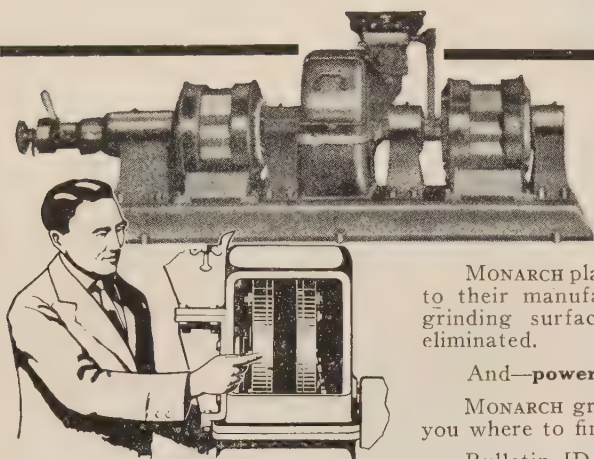
Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Save the cost of an Extra Set of Plates every few months



After grinding many tons of feed—enough to wear out plates on the ordinary mill—you will find the plates of a MONARCH Mill good for many tons more.

MONARCH plates are made of special alloyed metal in a foundry devoted exclusively to their manufacture. Moreover, the complete ball bearing construction keeps the grinding surfaces true and prevents plates wearing unevenly; tramming is also eliminated.

And—power costs less per ton capacity with the MONARCH Attrition Mills.

MONARCH grinds a feed that it pays to grind—smooth and uniform. Let us tell you where to find a MONARCH Attrition mill near you so that you can see for yourself.

Bulletin ID-123 gives full information. Write for it.



SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office: 830, 9 South Clinton St.

Kansas City Office: 308 New England Bldg.

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS

Would You Be Interested In Trebling Your Feed Grinding Business?

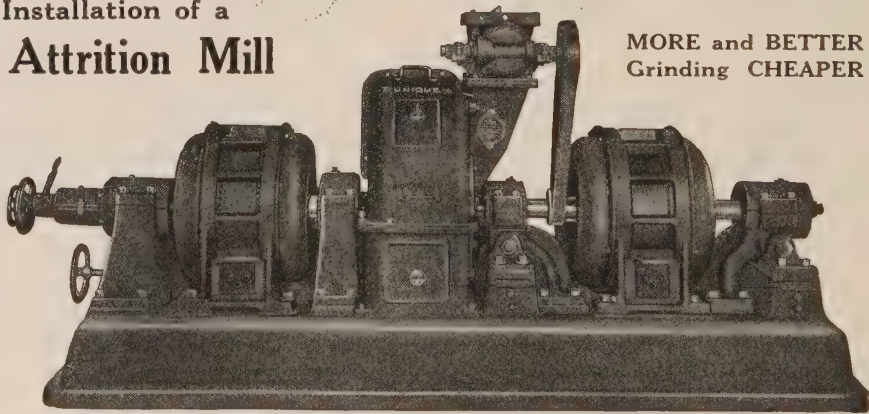
This Firm Did It Through The Installation of a
UNIQUE Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

This is what they write:

"We have run several makes of attrition mills but the UNIQUE has them all beat when it comes to ease of handling and fine grinding. We formerly did \$100.00 per month with our old feed mill, but since we have the UNIQUE, our feed business has jumped to over \$300.00 per month and is still growing. We like the operation of our UNIQUE mill better every day, and so do our customers."

Users of ground feeds not only know the value of uniform quality feeds, but through experience have learned to recognize quality and uniformity in feeds the minute they see them. That is why users of UNIQUE Attrition Mills enjoy increasing patronage and profit.

Exclusive improvements such as the Curved Arm Runnerhead, Tramming Device, etc., have made possible the production of quality feeds that attract and hold customers and build up a steady, profitable business. May we explain these features to you? Ask for catalog No. 12.



**MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER**

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PA.

RATIN

**WILL EXTERMINATE ALL YOUR
RATS AND MICE
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION**

SOLD BY

THE HENNINGS, HARVING CO. INC.
171 DUANE ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.



Get it from your dealer

**The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis**

Look for the word "New Badger"—it identifies our product

Today Is Not January 1st

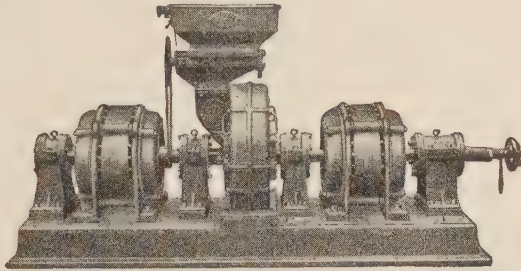
but it is a mighty good time to make new resolutions.

Resolve that you will give your trade a better ground product—

Resolve that you will cut your power charges and repair costs—

Resolve that you will find out how to swell your profits and eliminate competition with a

Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Built by Feed Mill Specialists

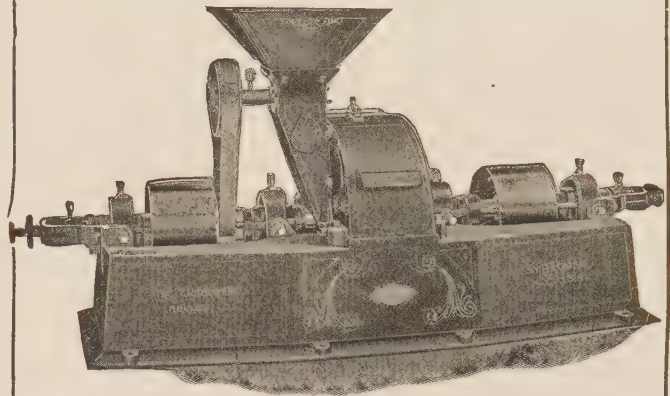
Make your resolutions good by sending for Catalog 52 today.

THE MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO., Inc.

Established 1825 Utica, N. Y.

Representatives: F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Ia.;
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. F.
Ordway & Sons, Beaver Dam, Wis.

The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Transmit power from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5,000 H. P. with positive speed ratio, 98.6% constant efficiency, quiet operation at all speeds, any convenient distance between sprocket centers, occasional lubrication, long life, low upkeep cost. Unaffected by heat, cold or moisture.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Consult the Morse Engineer in Your Territory

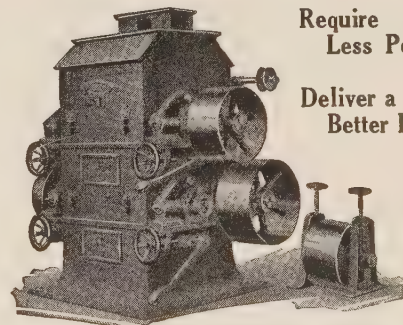
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
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Denver, Colo.
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2150-30

E H R S A M One, Two and Three Pair High Feed Mills



Require
Less Power

Deliver a
Better Product

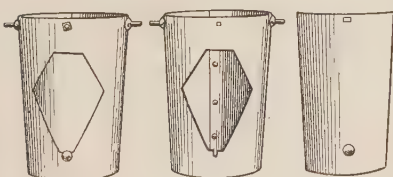
Rolls cut especially for making cracked corn chicken feed, cut wheat. Also standard corrugations for corn meal and feed.

Send for Bulletin No. 20

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Enterprise, Kansas

Save the cost of whole new Spouts



Use a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Spout and when the bottom wears slip in a new one. We guarantee each Kewanee section to wear out 12 bottoms and the bottoms are made from a special analysis steel—tough and long wearing. If you wore out a set of bottoms every year the replacement cost would be little—renewable bottoms for 8" size and smaller cost about 37½ cents. And it's far less expensive to buy new bottoms than to replace entire spouts or try to patch them.

Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM Grain Spout

Order One
on Trial

Give us the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted. We will ship you a Kewanee. Use it a month, six months or a year. If it's not satisfactory to you return it and we'll refund your money.

Kewanee Implement Company

345 Commercial Street
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

We still build the Younglove Elevator with the reinforced concrete water-proof pit, any size or depth wanted.

We can give you the right dope on feed grinding and feed grinders and graders.

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Sioux City, Iowa
30 Years of Practical Experience

*Through 25 years' experience in feed manufacturing
we are now supplying*

Yearly Feed Formula Service

Covering

Special formulas for every Feed for Animals, to Produce Rapid Growth and Increased Production.

INFORMATION regarding best machinery for handling, cleaning, separating, grinding, cracking, polishing, pulverizing, measuring, mixing, weighing, and drying the ingredients used in manufactured feeds.

Feed Plant Designing — Construction
Equipping and Operating
Plant Inspections
Engineering Consultations

S. T. Edwards & Co.

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GEO. A. SAATHOFF

CONTRACTOR and
ELEVATOR BUILDER

Mayer Hotel Peoria, Illinois

Cable Address "Pilenco"

Charles L. Pillsbury Co.

Minneapolis—St. Paul

Designing and Supervising Engineers
Grain Elevators—Flour Mills—Power Plants

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Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

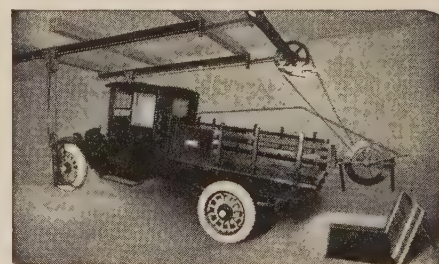
BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.

Bloomington, Ill.
Engineers and Contractors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

YOU—

Can find no present more acceptable to the progressive grain dealer than a paid up subscription the Grain Dealers Journal.

Decatur Construction Co.
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS
760-762 Gushard Building
DECATUR ILLINOIS



McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

With this dump the strength of driveway or scale floors is in no way molested.

This dump is designed so it will dump any length vehicle into the one dump door. The overhead mechanism is so constructed that it can be moved either forward or backward for this purpose, or maybe moved to accommodate one or more additional dump doors in the same driveway.

This dump can be installed in most any driveway.

Substantial and durable.

No delicate parts.

Can be operated either by hand or power.

Safety is never questioned.

Write for particulars

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Ind.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

★★★
★ **The Star Engineering Company** ★★

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

★★★ **Wichita, Kansas** ★★★

**If you have
a good thing**

**Tell the Grain Dealers—
They'll do the rest—**

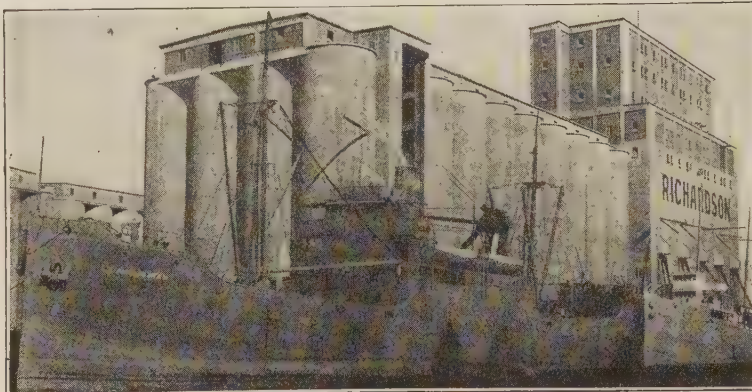
Advertising is the quickest and best way—but it must be the right kind of advertising.

If you have spent your good money without satisfactory results, it's a case of wrong article or wrong advertising.

The easiest, most direct, most popular and most effective way to the grain dealer is The Grain Dealers Journal route. Try it.

L. J. McMILLIN
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

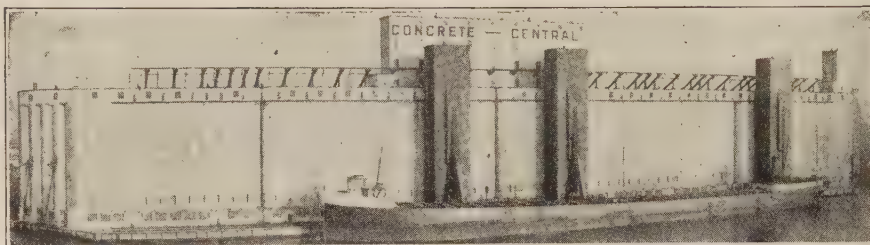
The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



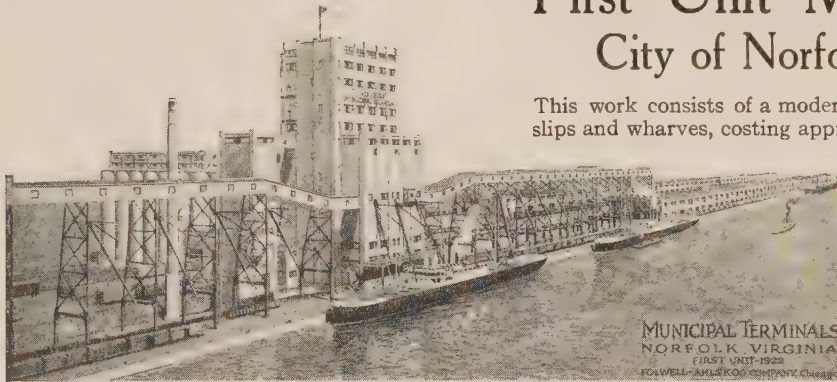
Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company

Buffalo, N. Y.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.

We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you.

Why not now?



James Stewart & Co., Inc.

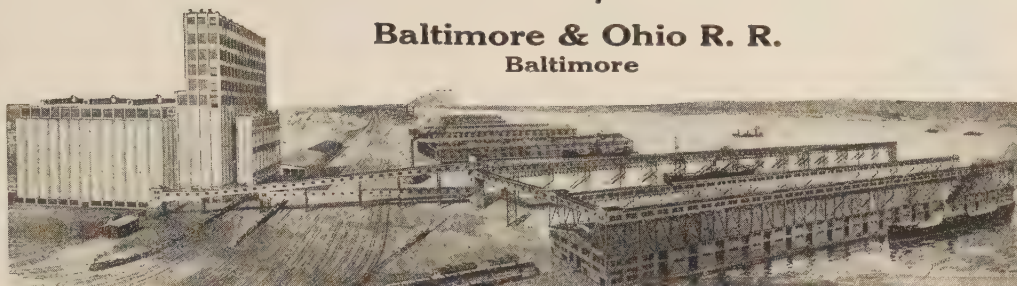
Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS

In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

**Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore**



John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street

Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

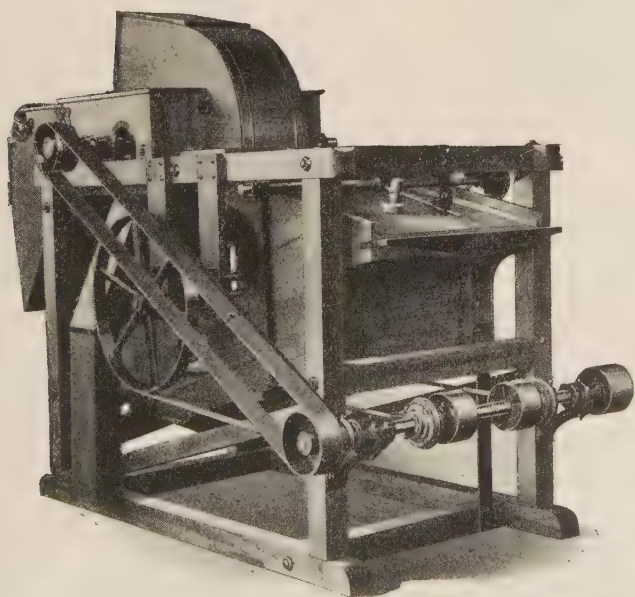
Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

CRACKED CORN



One of the smaller
"Eureka" Cracked Corn Graders
Fitted with Ball-Bearing Eccentrics

Why buy it outside and pay
the freight, when you can
make as nice or better
goods, and a **lot more money**
by producing your own?

Write for Catalog — (Postpaid)



S. HOWES CO., Inc.
Silver Creek, N. Y.



Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.**AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM**

Start to Sell it!

Write today for information detailing its value in clover fields, in poultry houses, barns, and in the control of insects and potato scab.

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES
Dept. 94 844 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.**SIDNEY AND ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS**

are Money Makers

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quote to give your requirements **SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG.CO.** Sidney, Ohio**KELLOGG RADIO****Market Prices***Direct to Your Elevator By Radio*

Before making that grain shipment you are interested in knowing today's market price.

Kellogg Radio Equipment brings these to you with unusual clearness—gives you a direct connection with the grain markets.

Kellogg Radio Equipment is built to give service.

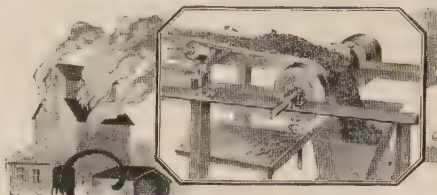
If your dealer cannot show you Kellogg Radio parts, please write us.

Send today for a copy of Radio Handbook, Dept., T.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY COMPANY
1066 West Adams Street
CHICAGO**KELLOGG RADIO**

KELLOGG RADIO FOR BETTER RESULTS

KELLOGG RADIO FOR BETTER RESULTS

**Stop tramp iron before tramp iron stops you****TRAMP** iron is the mill's or elevator's greatest menace. In the rolls or grinders, or in touching other metal, it causes sparks. One little spark may set off a disastrous dust explosion of fire.

Stop tramp iron! Install Dings Magnetic Separators As shown above, they remove iron before it can do damage. Not even the smallest piece escapes. Endorsed by the National Fire Protection Ass'n. 4000 Dings in use!

Get the free bulletin. It also tells how the Dings saves bolting cloth.

DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO
642 Smith Street, Milwaukeewith
Dings 'High Intensity' Magnetic Separators**You Can Sell Your Elevator**

by advertising directly to people who want to buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal Want Ad.

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"I desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years & it's less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *R. W. Watt, Jacobburg, O.*

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. **N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND**

Grain Receiving LEDGER

A book designed for use by Grain Buyers who keep individual accounts with farmer patrons. Is ruled for facts regarding wagon loads received. Its column headings being: Date, Article, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels and Pounds, Price, Debit, Credit and Remarks.

Each of its pages of linen ledger paper, size, 8 1/4 x 13 3/4 inches, is ruled for 42 wagon loads and numbered. Each page may be used for one or more accounts as desired. A marginal index is bound in front. Bound in cloth with leather back and corners.

Form 43—200 Pages, \$3.25

Form 43XX—400 Pages, \$5.50

Grain Dealers Journal

305 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Trial Order**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

305 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month for one year just to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

bus.

State.....

Grain Scale Book

Form 23 is an Indexed Journal, keeps a record of 10,000 wagon loads. Each man's loads are entered on his page. It keeps a record of scale weights. From it both debits and credits are posted to ledger, crediting the customer with the amount received and charging it to the grain's account.

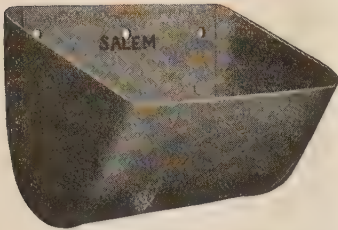
The book is ruled with column headings as follows: Date; L. F.; L. F.; Kind of Grain; Remarks; Gross; Tare; Net; Bushels; Pounds; Price; Amount.

The book contains 240 pages, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, of Atlas linen ledger paper. A 28-page index in front. Extra heavy cloth covers with leather back. Price, \$4.50

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

315 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

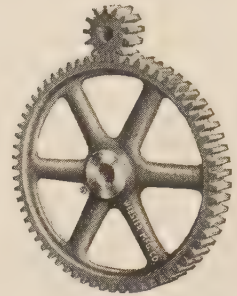
Webster Equipment *for* Grain Elevators



Salem Elevator Buckets



Grain Scoops



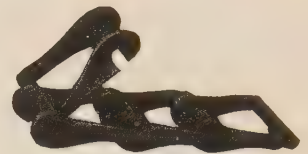
Spur Gear



Sprocket Wheels

WEBSTER ACCESSORIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS

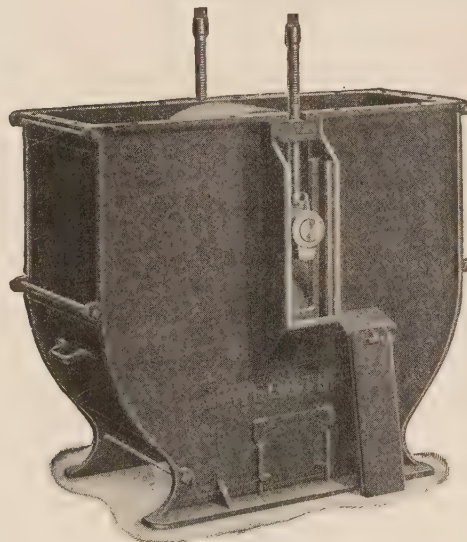
The Webster line of accessories for Grain Handling Plants is complete. Every part is designed and built to the high standard characteristic of Webster Equipment.



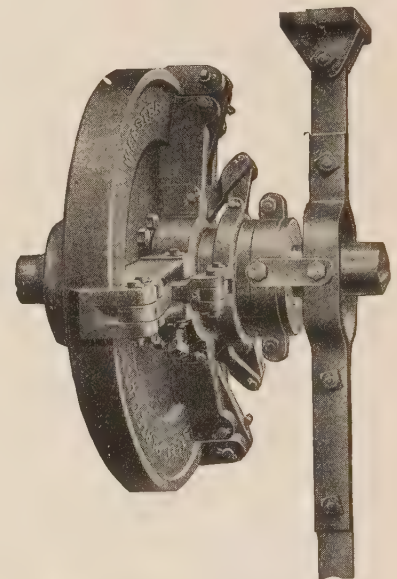
Detachable Chain



Take Ups



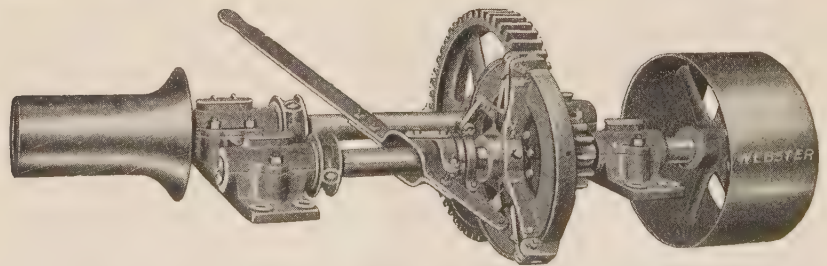
Elevator Boots



Friction Clutches



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Buckets



Car Pullers

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

4500-4560 CORTLAND ST., CHICAGO

Factories-Tiffin, O. and Chicago - Sales Offices in Principal Cities

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI—We have several elevators listed for sale from \$5000 to \$15000. Worth the prices asked. Heald Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

OHIO elevator, coal and feed business for sale or lease; fine location. Good brick road and good shipping point. Address 52E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS elevator doing a good grain and coal business for sale; excellent location. For information address 52F24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EASTERN NEBRASKA—18,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale; on C. B. & Q.; town of 1,500; large territory. Address 52L4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS—7,000 bushel iron clad elevator for sale; going out of grain. Will sell for \$3,500. Address 52K17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Elevators, warehouses and hay barn for sale. On four railroads, do a general hay, grain, flour, feed, coal, seeds and grinding business. Address 52J7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—2 dandy elevators 8,000 to 10,000 capacity; 1 located at Stafford, Kan., and 1 at Ray, Kan. Well equipped. Also scale house, lot and elevator site at Dighton, Kan. Write for price and full description. The Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Elevator for sale in heart of Corn Belt, good volume, coal and feed side lines; splendid community, good school and churches. A money maker for the right man. Good reasons for selling. Address 52L14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Receivership sale—Will sell at auction, June 23, 1924, at Cheney, Kansas, 26,000 bu. elevator with warehouse at Cheney, and 12,000 bu. elevator, residence, etc., at Lansdowne, Kansas. For particulars address, Mrs. Eva Dewey, Receiver, Cheney, Kansas.

WISCONSIN—New 7,000 bushel elevator for sale with new equipment, including 22" Monarch Attrition Mill; located in the richest dairy section of Wisconsin. Excellent territory for feed and grinding business. Must be sold to settle estate. Address H. H. Biddick, Adm., Livingston, Wisconsin.

AUCTION SALE, by order of Court, 12,000 bu. grain elevator of Farmers Co-op. Co., June 19, 1924, 10 a. m. Hortonville, Hamilton County, Ind. Going concern, good plant, fine territory. Purchaser to take goods and mdse. on invoice. Address A. M. Stephenson, Receiver, Sheridan, Ind., or J. F. & N. C. Neal, Attys., Noblesville, Indiana.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bus. elevator for sale, 22,000 bus. power ear corn crib; in the heart of the corn belt; 3 miles from city of 12,000, located on I. C. R. R.; new ten ton truck scale and office; 6 ton wagon scale in power ear corn crib; Hopper scale in elevator; new 25 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Engine for elevator; 10 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Engine in power corn crib; low drive to elevator and crib; 5 room dwelling house; station handles 175,000 bus. yearly. Everything A1 condition. Reason for selling have gotten in a new business which requires all my time. Will carry responsible party for part of purchase price. Price will be right if sold at once. Address 52L21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHERN INDIANA—10,000 bu. capacity iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. L. B. 241, LaGrange, Ind.

KANSAS—5 elevators west of Hutchinson, Kans., for sale; all in the good wheat belt. Address P. O. Box 502, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. grain elevator for sale, at Block, Ill., on C. & E. I. in good condition; will sell at a bargain. Address, A. G. Cole, Sidney, Illinois.

WISCONSIN—Up-to-date grain elevator and flour and feed house for sale at reasonable cost. Write Emil Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHWEST IOWA—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; good territory and good business. Flour, feed and salt in connection. Address 52H29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Nearly new, iron clad, square elevator for sale; big territory, one competitor; Ill. Cent. R. R.; town 300; choice residence if desired. Address 52K3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHEAST KANSAS—7,000 bu. elvtr. for sale; on S. F. Ry., \$6,000. May carry back a part with responsible party. Must quit grain account health. Address 52D7 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale; lumber yard; feed and coal sheds; 5 room residence and out buildings; 1 acre land on C. & N. W. Ry. ½ mile off Lincoln Highway. No trades considered. Address 52H7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL IOWA—45,000 bu. capacity elevator for sale; big territory and good live business town; placed for sale on account of sickness. Also new corn crib 8x88, concrete coal house 14x70. Must be sold by July 1st. Address 52L11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

TO SETTLE the estate of the late D. R. Riser of Vaughnsville, Ohio, I will sell at private sale elevators located at Vaughnsville, Rimer and Rushmore, all on the A. C. & Y. Railway lines, each connecting with no competition between. For prices and terms address the Administrator, A. H. Good, Vaughnsville, Ohio.

MINNESOTA—Farmers elevator at Seaforth, Minn., for sale; capacity 25,000 bushels. Flour and feed annex on one side; large corn crib 4,000 bushels; six bin coal shed. Bids will be received up to May 21, 1924. The board of directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Address W. R. Goudy, Sec'y, Seaforth, Minnesota.

DAWSON PARK, ILL.—30 M. bu. cribbed elevator; gas eng.; auto loading scale; rope drive, etc.; good coal house; 2—5 room houses; blacksmith shop; garage; 1 story brick store 22x70 with grain office and wagon scale in rear. About \$3,500; stock of staple mdse. Elevator handles about 150,000 bus. annually. Store sales \$13,000 to \$14,000. No competition; small overhead expense. Good point for young married man to get ahead. Must be sold to settle estate. Address Agent for Creditors' Committee, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

OHIO—Two elevators and coal business for sale, good grain territory, good roads. Address 52F28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—50,000 bushels capacity grain elevator for sale; 18,000 bushels ear corn cribs. Address 52H22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA elevator for sale, located in very good town with good territory for business. For terms and particulars address 52J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

WISCONSIN—45,000 bu. concrete elevator for sale; on 7 lots; 3 tracks on CM&St. P.; in best condition; opportunity to build up large feed business. Reasonable price. Paul J. Mueller, 1132 George St., Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A 16,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment, on private ground. Price right for quick sale. Possession immediately. Can make terms. Address 51W15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN—Iron clad grain elevator and brick feed mill for sale, all equipped with up-to-date machinery and doing a good live business. Will sell home residence with business. Address 52F3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A 30,000 bushel gasoline power elevator with two legs, two dumps, low drive, man lift, etc. Two room office with covered scales, coal bins and feed room. Has handled 200,000 bushels per year for the last fifteen years. The best proposition in Central Illinois for the money. C. A. Burks, Elevator Broker, Decatur, Illinois.

MISSOURI—Cribbed iron clad grain elevator, capacity 15 cars, on full city block deeded ground; good live stock business; big grain section, 80 miles to Kans. City, positively no competition; this year's crop should pay half cost of elevator, price \$5,500, best of repair, actually worth double; some cash, balance on time. Located on Santa Fe with direct lines to Kans. City, St. Louis and Chicago; big wheat crop assured, good side lines, this big money maker. Address Grain Elevator, 4303 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY offers at private sale the two terminal elevators of Merriam & Millard Company.

Elevator "A," Missouri Pacific trackage, Omaha, Nebr.; sprinklered, capacity 600,000 bu., fully equipped. Court appraisal, buildings, \$97,000; ground \$46,000—total \$143,000.

Elevator "B," Burlington, Rock Island and North Western trackage, Co. Bluffs, Ia., capacity 125,000 bu. Court appraisal, buildings, \$49,000, ground \$5,000—total \$54,000.

If interested write Gorton Roth, Trustee, 618 Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

NORTHWEST OHIO—Elevator for sale or trade; excellent territory; no competition. Write for particulars. Address 52K9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

OHIO—Have \$17,000 Cleveland suburban lots. Want grain elevator or farm. Address Box 35, North Olmsted, Ohio.

WANT TO BUY elevator in Springfield, Ill., territory; can pay cash; must be worth the money. Address 52L25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR MY EQUITY in 160 acres, good land well located, So. Iowa. 35 year Government loan \$16,000 less payments. Address 52K13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT to lease elevator in good grain territory or operate elevator at good point on a profit sharing basis. Experienced grain man and understand the business. Address 52K18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE grain elevators for sale. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

230 ACRES good Iowa land near town. Might consider two or three grain elevators in part payment. Box 173, Elma, Iowa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HALF SECTION choice Canada farming land for sale or trade for elevators or other business property in the U. S. Address 52H2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL OKLAHOMA—Elevator and retail flour and feed business for sale; located on private ground on Santa Fe and Frisco R. R. Average sales 1923 \$5,000 a month. Priced to sell. Address 52H20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL IOWA grain business for sale, with side lines, located on CRI&P. Ry. Fine modern dwelling goes with it. All property in fine shape and business good. Best of reasons for selling. Dandy location for party wishing to run business himself. Address 52K12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Going seed, feed flour and cereal manufacturing business for sale in city of 11,000, 50 miles from Chicago. 2 properties, both centrally located. Well equipped cereal plant manufacturing a well-known pancake flour as well as other cereals. Splendid jobbing connections throughout Ind., Ill., Mich. and Ohio. Good reasons for disposing of business. If interested address 52H18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., for further details.

BUSINESS WANTED.

ILLINOIS—Have an excellent, all level grain farm of 240 acres will exchange for good grain and lumber business. Central states location preferred. Address 52L12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE.

BEST FLOUR MILL

opportunity available.

For sale or exchange at a genuine bargain. Located in Temple, central Texas, city of 15,000 people, on main lines of M. K. & T. and G. C. & S. F. Railroads, with branch line on Katy to Belton, and branch line on Santa Fe to west Texas and California. Transit privileges on both roads.

Brick mill building, three-stories, on stone basement, with brick warehouse adjoining. Frame warehouse; thoroughly equipped elevator; two steel tanks, each with approximate capacity 55,000 bushels; daily mill capacity 300 barrels flour, and 168,000 lbs. of meal. Plant properly managed and operated with produce one-half to one million dollars business annually.

Wonderful opportunity for party who understands the milling business and has the money and ability to operate it, not only as a milling industry, but as a profitable, wholesale and retail grain business.

Can be bought at a figure far less than its actual value.

The First National Bank,
Temple, Texas.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANT position as manager with grain company. Elevator in small town preferred. Write B. Blanchard, Avoca, Minn.

POSITION wanted with good company, 18 years' experience, married, age 45, handle side-lines, good reference. L. B. 262, Hooper, Nebr.

WANTED—Position as mgr. of elvtr. by man with 23 years experience in handling grain, flour, feeds, coal, etc. Prefer office and sideline work, present business sold. Write Box 61, Perrysville, Ind.

WANTED—Position as manager of a good country grain business, 20 years' experience; would purchase an interest if desired. Reference furnished. Address 52K7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN experienced in grain, lumber, feed milling and livestock wants position as manager of good country station; good mixer, married. Prefer Iowa. Address 52J37, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by experienced grain man capable of handling any position in grain business. Young, married, speak English and German; make change any time. Good references. Geo. A. Miller, Bigelow, Minn.

WANTED—Position as manager of grain elevator in good territory by married man 35 years of age. 8 years experience buying grain, and good bookkeeper. Address 52L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED grain man wants position with some good firm, can manage line of elevators or handle any part of the business; young, married, can make change soon. Address 52J36, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Qualified grain and mill feed man open for position. Familiar with all grain and feed markets; personally acquainted with elevator trade in Wis., Ohio and Ind.; have specialized in buying and merchandising of grain and mill feeds last ten years. Address 52L15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as mgr. of country elevator, either farmers or Line Co., by married man, 22 yrs. experience buying and selling grain, also handling coal, flour, feed, lumber; ran cleaning and mixing house 5 years. Must make change from present location account of school. Best of references. Address 52K23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by man familiar in selling grain as well as seed, hay, coal and feeds in some good elevator where good work is appreciated. Would buy an interest if location was right or would rent a small elevator that has a good feed business. Can furnish good bank references as to ability as a grain man and character. Address 52K22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of good elevator, line of elevators or as auditor for such line. Would consider position in the grain, traffic or accounting department of good mill; might handle 2 or more combined in small mill. Fully experienced in grain matters. Go anywhere, but prefer 250 miles S. E., S., or S. W. Kansas City. Address 52H32, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED WITH INVESTMENT

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—As our president and manager wishes to retire, have an opening for a capable business man who will take his interest of \$15,000 to \$25,000. Company manufactures, jobs, wholesales and retails flour, feeds and kindred articles. Excellent location. High class opening for an ambitious young man with sales ability. Address 52J12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Splendid opportunity for experienced country grain elevator man to buy third or fourth interest and manage a going elevator business. Big volume—good coal and feed business. Few Indiana points do the business that this plant does. A real proposition for an Al man. Address 52L13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILLS FOR SALE.

FEED MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Will sell or lease feed plant. Excellent concrete building; large warehouses. Located on main line of I. C. R. R., 75 miles north of Memphis. Milling in transit arrangements for south and southeast. Address Dyersburg Milling Company, Dyersburg, Tennessee.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted' Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Corrugated iron, any quantity, immediate shipment, new stock. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Steel tank 6 ft. in diameter, 60 ft. high with a 70 degree hopper 10 gauge at the bottom and 14 gauge at the top. Thomas Page Milling Co., North Topeka, Kans.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f.o.b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back and with the use of a sheet of carbon makes a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains. The original tickets form the outer half of page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weigher's Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper, 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73, \$1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Gibbs Belt Bean Picking Machines at \$25.00 each. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Michigan.

FOR SALE—1 used McDaniel Grain Dryer in very good condition. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Practically new Monarch, small single shoe general grain separator and cleaner, full equipment of screens and parts ready for delivery, price very reasonable. Lock Box 36, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—At bargain prices for cash, three rebuilt Boss Air Blast Car Loaders. Guaranteed good as new. Load cars without scooping. Cannot injure the grain. Act quickly. Maroa Manufacturing Co., Maroa, Illinois.

1 36" SPROUT WALDRON ball bearing attrition mill for sale direct connected to 2 50-h. p., 3-phase, 60-cycle, 440-volt high speed motors. complete and in guaranteed condition. Consolidated Products Company, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Noye Roller Mill, 3 high, 9"x24". Rebuilt, good as new. Will corrugate to suit buyer. Grand bargain at \$250. Triumph Corn Sheller; style B to hang below floor. Absolutely new. Price \$105. Robinson Round Reel, No. 2, with two conveyors. Clothed 8 and 12 for cracked corn. Good condition. \$45 is very low for this machine.

S. Howes Co., Inc., Eureka Works,
Silver Creek, N. Y.

MOTORS FOR SALE—All General Electric equipment in first class condition; 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, complete with bases, starter, over load feature, prices quoted crated f.o.b. cars Manassas:

1—50 h. p. motor, speed 865, 13" pulley, price \$400.

1—30 h. p. motor, speed 865, 13" pulley, price \$290.

1—30 h. p. motor, speed 1,740, no pulley, price \$240.

Will sell all at \$900.

Manassas Feed & Milling Co., Manassas, Va.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St.

Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Feed rolls, 2 and 3 high, 9x24 and 9x18. Attrition Mills, 24" Monarch, motor driven, ball bearing; 1—18" Dreadnaught, ball bearing; 18" plain bearing Dreadnaughts. Gruendler Whirl Beaters No. 12, Jay-Bee Grinders, Bowsher Mills No. 7, 8 and 9, Bean cleaners and Pickers; Grain shoes; Feeders; Gaunt, Gardner and Hess; corn shellers; Blowers; dust collectors; Corn and Wheat cleaners; Corn dryers. Elevators all sizes; Iron elevator boots; Metal spouting. Roller and ball bearings. Engines; motors all sizes. One fourth bu. Richardson Automatic Scales, other scales. Special prices on leather belt; reels. Spiral steel conveyor; 1 Midget Marvel Mill; No. 3 and 4 Monitor Cleaners with brushes; Clutch Pulleys; Ball bearings put in your old hangers. Special price on bolting cloth. Rolls ground and corrugated. Pulleys. Everything for the grain elevator at a price that is right. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Michigan.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One new Dual Marquis No. 50 Cleaner; a bargain. Machine is new, never been installed. F. Pettyjohn, Harrold, So. Dak.

FOR SALE—One 800 bushel Eureka Oat Clipper in first class condition; cheap. For further information write to owner Geis-Price Elevator Co., Enid, Oklahoma.

NO. 333 EUREKA Horizontal Bean Washer, also No. 377 Eureka Horizontal Whizzer for sale. Both as good as new. Write for price. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—3 steel elevator legs, complete. 14"x21", inside measurements. Also 1500' of 12" conveyor in metal box, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Two 25 H.P. Type Y Fairbanks Morse special electric oil engines. Two Fairbanks Morse A. C. generators, exciters and switchboard. Address Swanton Electric Co., Swanton, Nebr.

FOR SALE—Large feed mill grinder manufactured by Williams Patent Crusher Co. Their Size "C" Miller's special grinder complete, excellent condition, exceptionally low price. Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1 15 H.P. 60 cycle, single phase G-E Motor, 1800 R.P.M. complete.

1—15 H.P. 60 cycle, single phase, 1200 speed, Century Motor complete.

1—15 H.P. Howell ball bearing 60 cycle, 3 phase, nearly new, complete with compensator.

1—30 H.P. Howell sleeve bearing 1200, 60 cycle, 3 phase, complete with compensator.

1—20 H.P. John Lauson gasoline engine.

Each of the above are in A1 condition. Write or wire F. J. Conrad, 1749 B Ave., East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MACHINES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

PIT CORN SHELLER used one year, sold by Union Iron Works, Decatur, Illinois; would trade for carloader 600 to 800 bushels per hour capacity. Also one Bowsher Grinder No. 8, and bagger attachment. Producers Elevator Co., Indianapolis, Oklahoma.

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FOR SALE—One 10 H.P. International Mogul oil engine in good running order. Write Hauenstine & Rueter, Okarche, Okla.

FOR SALE—1 25 H. P. Lambert Gasoline Engine in running order for junk price. Address Stephens & Shelby, Muncie, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Several used Richardson's for sale; in excellent condition. Write us size you want. Richardson Scale Co., 1900 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

CAN OFFER attractive prices on red clover, alsike, alfalfa, crimson clover, hairy vetch, Wilson soy beans. Blamberg Bros., Inc., 107 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.



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to use the Universal Grain Code. Read the following letter, written by a firm that is well known and who are users of the Universal Grain Code.

111 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Nov. 3, 1920.

Grain Dealers Journal,
305 So. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise that ever since the publication of the Universal Grain Code, we have used it continually with most of our brokers, and find it very satisfactory indeed. We found it a little difficult at first to educate some of our brokers to its use, but finally overcame any objections they had and now we use it almost entirely in transacting our cash grain business between the various markets in the East and Chicago. It is not only very complete in all details but is made up in a manner that permits of considerable saving in telegraph toll.

Yours very truly,

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN
EMC*ES COMPANY

Note what they say about the completeness of the code and how easy it is to find words thru the convenient arrangement. Many other grain firms say the same.

The code contains 146 pages of policy bond paper on which are printed over 14,000 code words for modern, up-to-date trade expressions, every one of which will effect a saving in your telegraph bills.

Follow the example of the J. C. Shaffer Company and stop the leaks in your profits by using an up-to-date, complete grain code.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. LaSalle St.

CHICAGO

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds.

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Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds
Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

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Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.
Minneapolis Seed Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants

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Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

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Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
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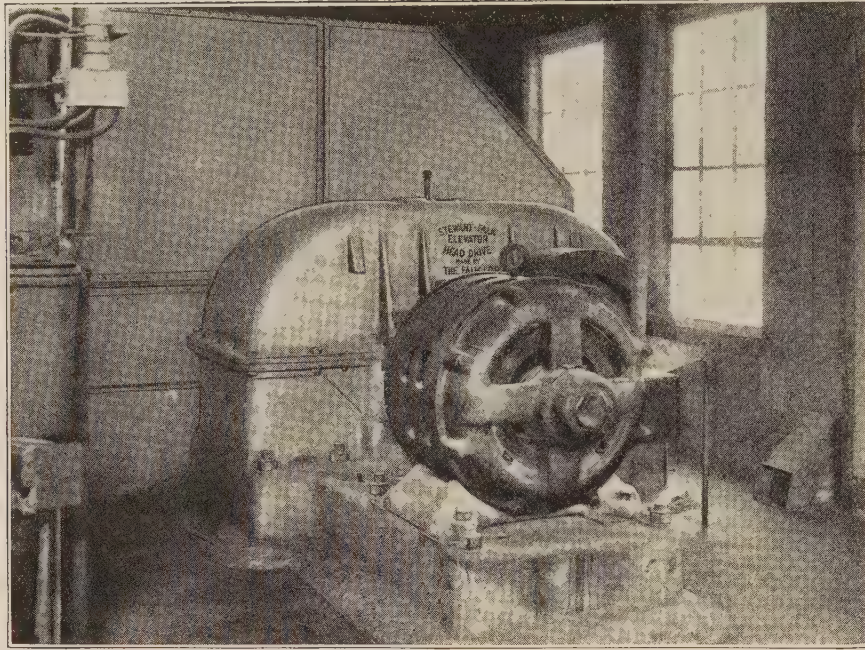
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1924

CONGRESS has adjourned for months and everyone's glad.

OVERINSURANCE casts much suspicion of the real cause of the first fire.

THE McNary-Haugen export grain dumping bill is dead. Grain dealers will please omit flowers.

THE NEW TAX bill perpetuates the war taxes only because Congressmen are extravagantly wasting our revenues.

SPECULATION in wheat has increased greatly since the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill, doubly discomfiting the agitators, as the increase was accompanied by a rise in the price of the grain.

THE LARGE crops in prospect promise to make all the dealers of the Southwest work over time and no doubt it will help many of them forget the discouraging conditions under which they have been working. A welcome change.

MANY years ago the people of Kansas and the Southwest delighted to exaggerate the grain production in hope of attracting more producers; now many persist in under estimating the crop to help producers get a better price for what they take to market.

THE BACKWARD season promises to make much trouble for corn and cotton growers. Many have already replanted and still the conditions are unfavorable for growing. A week of warm weather would give many slumbering seeds encouragement to sprout.

SHIPPERS who expect to sell their grain by grade owe it to themselves to buy by grade, and the more cautious they are in grading their purchases the more accurate will they be in grading their sales with the natural result that the profit sought will be more certain.

A GENERAL investigation of the railroad rate structure will be conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission as provided by the Hoch rate revision resolution adopted last Saturday. So another disturbing pall is to be cast over the business of the carriers and the shippers.

HOW do you like the new wheat grades? Do not be backward, speak out now. Not that any of the wheat will have a higher milling value by a new name, but making changes gives each new gang of politicians an opportunity to claim improvement and to throw dirt at the old grades and their makers.

THE legislation alarm sounded by S. P. Arnot before the feed manufacturers, by President Watkins and President King before the Texas Grain Dealers and by many others recently merits close reading by every citizen interested in the future of our nation. Some organized steps must be taken by sane citizens to check the business wreckers.

GRAIN DEALERS who have side lines will often find that a large number of book accounts will turn what promised to be a most profitable side line to be a sure loser. Better stick to the cash basis if you need side lines to help out. The losses through slow accounts are so heavy the margin of profit on all sales must be materially increased.

POOLS in both Kansas and Manitoba exhibit the same reluctance to admit defeat. The Manitoba wheat pool has decided to make the pool operative altho only 28 per cent of the estimated wheat acreage in the province has been signed up. The Kansas poolers are merging to minimize their shortage of 30,000,000 bus. The growers' only safety lies in keeping his name off the dotted line.

DIAL'S bill amending the cotton futures act would violate the individual's right to contract by providing that the buyer of a future could demand delivery prior to the close of the delivery month, ignoring the commercial fact that when a commodity is scarce early delivery is at a premium. Such regulation by ignoramuses can only have the effect of driving trade off the regulated exchanges into private contracting.

WEIGHING a carload of grain on an apothecary scale is proving so expensive for the grain shippers of California that many of them may be induced to abandon their bag handling methods and install bulk handling facilities. Director Hecke of the State Dept. of Agri. is so distressed by the \$10.00 and \$12.00 a car the farmers are now paying for weighing that he actually suggests that the state establish a weighing system. Thoughtless man. If he would look in any direction he could readily learn that wherever a state has attempted to serve in any capacity it has made for waste and inefficiency as well as greatly increased cost.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who are content to permit railroad claim agents to deduct a small percentage from their shortage claims to allow for "natural shrinkage" might with equal frankness demand a similar reduction in their freight bills to allow for the "natural shrinkage" of all grain loaded into cars. If "natural shrinkage" actually occurs in shipments that are short at destination, then why does not the same shrinkage occur in shipments not followed by shortage claims.

CLEANING WHEAT before weighing and giving the screenings back to the farmer is one of the most satisfactory ways yet devised for paying for grain only. The new elevator at Belleville, Ill., which is mentioned in this number, is equipped to render prompt cleaning and weighing service to farmer patrons. The practice should insure better returns from all grain shipped because it will be bought right. The freight on screenings is just as much per pound to any market as on grain.

DEALERS who contract for a cribbed elevator can not afford to ignore the wind hazard. Reducing the size of cribbing below that generally used is quite sure to result in elevator becoming prey to the first strong wind storm that visits the community when the elevator is empty. While the use of small cribbing may materially reduce the first cost of the elevator, it is sure to shorten its existence; and the elevator which stands up in the air 70 feet has so much surface exposed to the wind it must be strongly constructed or collapse.

BUYING IN to establish loss is the old established and legal way to make definite the amount of any claim against the other party to the contract, shipper or carrier. Instead of buying in a St. Louis milling company filled a contract with other flour of its own and thereby lost the difference between the market value of the flour, \$13.30 per barrel, and the contract price of \$8.50 on its claim against the carrier for loss of the shipment, as reported elsewhere in this number of the Journal. As shippers have to bear the loss when the market goes against them it is unfair that the carrier should take the profit when the market goes in shipper's favor, and the way to escape this injustice is to buy in immediately.

WHEN YOU vote or use your influence in the interest of higher taxes or higher freight rates, bear in mind that such increase helps to increase the cost of every firm doing business, and if any firm expects to continue in business it must pass the cost of doing business on to the consumer of his products; so that while the large railroad corporations and large manufacturers pay much of the taxes, they must of necessity pass the tax on to the ultimate consumer. If the freight rates on grain and grain products are reduced to please the farmer, the rates on what the farmer consumes must be increased if the railroads are to continue supplying transportation. Any real reduction in the cost of transportation must be effected thru a reduction in the cost of its production. No permanent reduction in the cost of its production can be effected without a reduction in taxes, the cost of labor and supplies, and this of course will carry with it a repeal of the Adamson law.

Time for G. D. N. A. to Withdraw.

The Grain Dealers National Ass'n was not organized to engage in the publishing business, and its attempt to publish "Who is Who" semi-monthly just five days ahead of the publication dates of the Grain Dealers Journal has never justified the attempt to gratify the pet peeve of the man who was then drawing salary as secretary. Each year the association has contributed liberally to the publication's deficit. Long ago the grain trade publishers offered to give the Association two pages in each of their numbers for the publication of Association articles prepared and provided by it.

By using space in the grain trade publications the National Association would get far more publicity than it ever can through a publication reaching members only, because the trade publications have many thousands of readers who never see the Association's house organ.

If the Secretary of the National Association has spare time from his regular Ass'n routine, it might be to the advantage of the organization and the grain trade at large to have him occupy his extra energy in organizing unorganized territory or in helping the existing state and local associations to obtain a larger membership.

It seems somewhat ridiculous that grain dealers generally should go down in their pockets to help support "Who is Who" to duplicate the work of the grain trade's progressive publications which are earnestly striving to promote the interests of all regular grain dealers and grain trade associations generally. The National Ass'n is now in the anomalous position of robbing the grain trade press of their advertising patronage and at the same time expecting them to support and boost the organization which grabs their sustenance. Why not be fair and square with the members and the publishers?

Weighing the Farmers Grain.

If every country elevator operator would exercise vigilant care to obtain the proper installation of reliable grain weighing facilities and then have those facilities inspected at least every six months, they would not only have more confidence in their weights but more pride in the possession of the standard weighing facilities for their community.

The best facilities obtainable for weighing farmers grain is none too good for the country elevator. A heavy foundation with a well drained scale pit and a modern scale is always a good investment for the grain dealer and he should take pains to have a good notice of its installation published in all local papers and also see to it that every time the scale is inspected the inspectors report is posted in a prominent place in the driveway. Such publicity will help to inspire others with confidence in the reliability of the scale.

No farmer would be satisfied with the buyers guess on the amount of grain delivered to the elevator each day, neither would they be disposed to accept payment on the basis of such a guess, and it is but natural that all patrons delivering grain to your elevator should be more content to dump their grain if they are perfectly satisfied as to its reliability.

Farmers are always justified in inspecting the elevator man's weighing facilities. The grain buyer who has confidence in his scales would take pride in showing them all the good

points of the equipment so that they may more readily share his confidence in their reliability. Careful work at the scale beam will always be appreciated by the observing seller.

When the grain haulers have confidence in both the scales and the man at the beam, they will pass that confidence on to others so that the elevator man will always find that any expense he is put to in establishing this confidence is a profitable investment. A cheap scale or a good scale poorly installed casts reflection on the elevator man's desire to know exactly what the farmers deliver to him. Hence it has long been recognized that the best weighing facilities obtainable are none too good for the country grain buyer, and when he gets it he owes it to his own interests to keep it in perfect working condition.

An Awakening.

While the Kansas wheat pool is said to be losing very rapidly, it has enough wheat of some districts pooled to cripple its members and depress general business conditions of those districts. For a time the bankers and the local merchants grinned and thought maybe the grain dealer was to be taught a lesson in economical marketing. But now these same merchants are digging deeper into the economic problems involved and wondering how soon the farmers they have helped out with long time credits are going to receive a share of the high prices promised by the pool.

Most of the wheat pools advanced only 55c to farmer patrons upon delivery of their wheat last fall. A slow market and sagging prices seem to have made it somewhat difficult for the pools to dispose of their surplus holdings, so the extra expense of marketing promises to make it impossible for them to make final payment to their members until the said members turn over their 1924 crop for marketing. In other words, it seems likely that it will be necessary for most of the pools to draw on receipts from sales of the 1924 crop in order to pay members the balance due on wheat of the 1923 crop.

Many dealers of the Southwest who have been receiving 6c a bushel for handling pooled wheat from wagons to cars report that the farmers are becoming disgusted with the results of pooling and will indulge in many new practices in marketing the 1924 crop which have not been common heretofore. Some are renting their farms to relatives while others are buying trucks with the view to hauling their wheat long distances to strange buyers who will pay cash in full. In other words, the poolers who have discovered their heavy losses through the pool propose to boot-leg this year's crop in order to secure quick returns.

The merchants and bankers who have extended credit to the farmers because of their inability to get or pay cash are now looking with disfavor on the pool and talking against it at every opportunity because they are convinced that it hurts the farmer even more than it hurts them. When both the merchants and the farmers discern the true results from attempting to market wheat through pools managed by men ignorant of grain trade methods and practices the pool managers will fly to new fields in the hope of catching a fresh crop of suckers.

Killing the Grain Market.

Every farmer should readily understand that any increase in the number of buyers or of bidders for grain will always make a more active and a stronger market for his product. The larger the number of buyers, the higher the average price always prevailing for any grain. Hence if the radical regulators of agricultural affairs were really interested in the welfare of the grain producers they would do everything in their power to entice buyers into the markets. Did you ever hear a grain producer complain of the prices received as the result of the active buying by Harper of Cincinnati, Old Hutch, Jno. W. Gates, Philip Armour, Geo. Phillips, Joe Leiter or Jim Patten? Every grain dealer knows that these strong buyers made a more active and a better market for grain, but each one had a number of followers who also helped to support the market. Every buying order then and always has helped to make a stronger market for grain much to the advantage of all grain producers.

The iniquitous Capper-Tincher law seeks to deprive the daring individual of the sacred right to contract so the would-be buyers desert the grain markets for stocks and other commodities which are free from the punctilious regulations of a short sighted Secretary of Agriculture and unvisited by a fault finding government supervisor. When the farmer realizes that the meddlesome regulators of the grain markets have driven his strongest buyers to other exchanges he may kick out the bunch of radicals misrepresenting his interests and demand a market for his grains free from governmental regulations and restrictions. Country dealers who have the interests of their farmer patrons at heart will utilize every opportunity to point out the distressing factors which are depressing the grain markets.

The Abandonment of More Rail Lines.

Every week or two some railroad asks permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon a part of its line because its operation has proved unprofitable. The latest request of this character included one from the Pere Marquette to abandon twenty-five miles of railroad in Michigan, and only recently the Glenora & Western was authorized to abandon a seventeen mile branch in Louisiana.

Notwithstanding these positive proofs of depressing conditions in the operation of many railroads, the Washington vote chasers continue to seek popularity by other anti-railroad legislation. While these radical demagogues are able to convince some near-sighted citizens that they are doing a good work, they are in reality working to the great disadvantage and discouragement of all lines of business in any way dependent upon transportation for success.

When all lines of business, including transportation, banking and professional callings, are combined in a strong fighting organization and present a united protest against distinctive legislation these loud-mouthed agitators will cease their persistent attempts at business baiting. Every line of railroad abandoned increases the cost of transportation to some shippers and reduces the net returns to the farmers of the section affected.

During the last two years the abandonment of rail lines in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois alone has left over fifty grain elevators stranded on the country roadside without any rail facilities. Their isolation not only crippled many grain merchants, but the rail abandonment increased the cost of getting farm products out of those districts and of getting farm supplies into them.

The conviction of business men generally is that we can much more profitably spare the radical railroad baiters than any of the abandoned lines.

The Grain Trade's Bugaboo Is Killed.

For over a year the Hon. Charles J. Brand, Secretary of Agri. Henry Wallace, and the agricultural agitators at Washington have been using every influence within their power to secure the enactment of a socialistic price fixing law that would have placed the government in the grain business for five years and given rich employment to a lot of Washington loafers whose highest ambition is to live off the government. But last Tuesday the lower house of Congress placed a definite check on the unscrupulous schemers by the decisive vote of 224 to 154.

The much heralded McNary-Haugen Bill for which the agitators have promised so many splendid things for the farmer is dead, and fortunately for the farmer it was killed by a decisive vote so there is little hope of its sponsors attempting to get it before the present Congress in an amended form. If the bill had been enacted into law it would have helped a number of wheat pools which have long been struggling with the red ink to place the entire blame on the government. Now the pools must market the grain of members and take the full blame for the loss which members are suffering.

Inasmuch as Congress has adjourned until next December, the grain dealers of the land will have a chance to conduct their business normally without fear of any governmental interference this year.

The political potboilers who have been moving heaven and earth to attract votes at the coming election must now go out in the field and face their constituents. Our conviction is that the proponents of many radical bills are sure to be much distressed by the reception they will get upon returning to their respective districts. The people are sick and tired of government by blocs and most of them are completely disgusted with the paternalistic tendencies exhibited in many of the bills seriously considered by the so-called statesmen sent to Washington.

Business has long been gasping for relief from this depressing flood of antagonistic legislation and while most business men are greatly relieved by the fact that we will not be threatened with more fool legislation for at least six months, our whole business world would have been overjoyed if the Congress had adjourned for six years.

While the McNary-Haugen Bill is as dead as a smelt, many other radical bills have been presented and some of them have received favorable consideration at the hands of agricultural committees. Still with the record of such a decisive vote against Brand's ratio price fixing bill, there seems little prospect of any of the others receiving favorable consideration after the national election is over. Then it will be too late to help the fickle minded Congressmen who will do anything as a political expedient. Business men generally are sure to ignore party lines and vote for men of broad experience, of firm convictions and fearless courage.

Too much class legislation is sure to wreck any nation and the sooner men are sent to Washington with the firm determination to enact only sane laws which are for all the people, the sooner will our nation be assured of a safe and glorious future. The impractical dreamers have had their inning, it is now time for them to go way back and sit down.

Claim Diminished by Failure to Buy In.

The St. Louis Court of Appeals on Apr. 1, 1924, decided against the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., in its suit against the New York Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., to recover damages for flour lost in a wreck.

The car of flour was shipped from Mt. Carmel, Ill., Apr. 4, 1917, to Bliss-Dallett & Co., New York, N. Y. On May 2 the railroad company notified shipper that due to a wreck 240 bbls., or 287 bags, had been lost. The flour should have been delivered at New York between May 1 and May 5, when the reasonable value was \$13.30 per barrel, there. Shipper made claim for \$3,454.65, and defendant paid \$2,483.17 without prejudice to right to sue. Suit was brot for \$971.48, and the jury gave judgment for \$854.66, which the court set aside and granted the railroad company a new trial. The milling company appealed. Now the court of appeals has granted the railroad company a new trial.

Defendant showed that on March 13, 1917, plaintiff entered into a contract with Bliss-Dallett & Co. to sell them flour for \$8.50 per barrel delivered in New York City, Bliss-Dallett & Co. to furnish the sacks, in which sacks the flour lost in the wreck, as well as the remainder of the carload, was shipped. The carload of flour was shipped by shipper's order B/L, sight draft attached, which draft was paid by Bliss-Dallett & Co. after the wreck; the plaintiff afterwards refunding the invoice value of the flour lost. The rest of the flour, not damaged, about 213 sacks, was delivered to Bliss & Dallett. Thereafter Bliss-Dallett & Co. insisted that plaintiff furnish an amount equal to the flour lost in the wreck, to which plaintiff assented.

The B/L contained the following provision: "The amount of any loss or damage for which any carrier is liable shall be computed on the basis of the value of the property (being the bona fide invoice price, if any, to the consignee, including the freight charges, if postpaid) at the place and time of shipment under this bill of lading, * * * whether or not such loss or damage occurs from negligence."

The court said: This is an interstate shipment, and is therefore governed by the federal laws. The Cummins Amendment (Act of March 4, 1915, c. 176, 38 Stat. 1196) provides that the carriers affected by the act shall issue a B/L and shall be liable to the lawful holder of it, or to any party entitled to recover thereon, "for any loss, damage, or injury to such property * * * and no contract, receipt, rule, regulation, or other limitation of any character whatsoever, shall exempt such common carrier * * * from the liability * * * imposed," and further that the carrier "shall be liable * * * for the full actual loss, damage, or injury * * * notwithstanding any limitation of liability or limitation of the amount of recovery or representation or agreement as to value in any such receipt or B/L, or in any contract, rule, regulation, or in any tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission; and any such limitation, without respect to the manner or form in which it is sought to be made, is hereby declared to be unlawful and void." U. S. Comp. St. § 8604a.

At common law the rule applicable to the place of estimating damages is the destination. Chicago, etc., Ry. Co. v. McCaull-Dinsmore Co., 260 Fed. 835, 171 C. C. A. 561. Under the Cummins Amendment, the damages are not limited to destination, for the carrier, on whose line the loss occurs, is liable for the full actual loss, damage, or injury. It is said in Chicago, etc., Ry. Co. v. McCaull-Dinsmore Co., 253 U. S. loc. cit. 100, 40 Sup. St. 504, 64 L. Ed. 801:

"The rule of the common law is not an arbitrary fiat but an embodiment of the plain fact that the actual loss caused by breach of a contract is the loss of what the contractee would have had if the contract had been performed."

While, in the instant case, plaintiff shipped the flour, shipper's order, B/L, notify Bliss-Dallett & Co., the flour was, under the contract of purchase, shipped in sacks owned and furnished by Bliss-Dallett & Co., it was intended for them, the draft attached to the B/L was paid by them, and they became invested with title thereto, the indicia of title carrying with it the shipment of flour. Having contracted to deliver the flour for \$8.50 a barrel, in sacks furnished by Bliss-Dallett & Co., which company paid the draft, thereby becoming entitled to the flour, the market value at destination was not the true measure of damages. Whatever may be the distinction between the words "loss, damage, or injury," we are of the opinion that they are broad enough to cover the value of

replacing the flour lost. As plaintiff did not go into the market to purchase flour, but manufactured the flour with which it replaced the flour lost, its full actual loss, damage or injury was the cost of manufacturing the flour replacing that lost, not less than the controlling contract price.

The judgment of the circuit court is accordingly affirmed and remanded.

The milling company, by paying the buyer immediately \$4.80 per barrel in consideration of cancellation of the remainder, would have had a good claim for \$4.80 against the railroad company. If the buyer, as in this case, still wanted the flour and was willing to wait for a new shipment, this could have been covered by a new contract on mutually advantageous terms in which the railroad company was not concerned.—260 S. W. Rep. 508.

Taxes Ruinous to Farmers.

"Farmers are losing their margin of profit, because of high taxes. Taxes on farm lands steadily are approximating the annual value of farm lands. In a relatively short period, if the movement continues unchecked, taxes will absorb all farm land values, the farmers' land will be confiscated by the states and farmers will become virtual tenants of the state," declared Dr. Richard Ely of the University of Wisconsin, director for the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, in an analysis of taxation of farm lands made for the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

"The present movement of taxes means that the whole annual net return of America's farm lands will in time be absorbed to tax payments. Values created by hard-continued toil, such as can be seen in the new country of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in the Southern states and in the cut-over regions of the Far West, will be lost."

Dr. Ely strengthened his statements by actual figures. In Ohio the taxes increased from 65 cents an acre in 1913 to \$1.15 in 1921. During the same eighty-year period in Kansas they increased from 17 cents to 46 cents an acre. The percentage of increase in Ohio was 177; in Kansas, 271.

"Statistical charts show that in Ohio and Kansas, for example, the upcurving line representing tax increase is gaining so rapidly on the line representing land value increase, that it will not take an extremely long time for the two lines to cross. The government, by taking the entire income of the land, will have taken the value of the land itself."

"Taxes show no tendency to fall, and land values, as compared with their greatest height about 1920, have fallen more than 20%. Already there are cases where taxes more than equal the rental value of the land."

While it is true as stated by Dr. Ely that the local taxation of farm lands is excessive, he fails to call attention to the fact that manufacturing industries are paying gross taxes much heavier than those imposed on agricultural industry and these taxes must be added to the cost of the manufactured products sold the farmer.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

N. Y. C. 217841 standing on side track in Wakarusa, Ind., Apr. 14, leaking mixed shelled corn.—Wakarusa Milling Co.

C. B. & Q. 98820 passed thru Bethany, Mo., on Mar. 4, leaking grain at end of car.—Bethany Mill & Elevator Co., Bethany, Mo.

A. T. & S. F. 25543 passed south thru Barneston, Neb., Feb. 19, leaking oats at end door.—L. M. Hicks, Root Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

C. M. & St. P. 502465 passed thru Hartley, Ia., Nov. 29, eastbound, leaking oats freely at drawbar.—Pavik Grain Co.

C. C. C. & St. L. 46502 passed thru Richville, Mich., Feb. 2 leaking wheat at side of car. No chance to repair.—Richard Hoerlein.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Address of Elevator Exchange?

Grain Dealers Journal: Could the Journal please give us the address of the Michigan Elevator Exchange?—Central Milling Co., Wilson, N. Y.

Ans.: The headquarters of the Michigan Elevator Exchange are at Lansing, Mich.

Copy of Inspection Certificate?

Grain Dealers Journal: When a person or elevator sells a car of grain to a party and he sells to another party has the state inspector any right to refuse the shipper a duplicate copy of the inspection certificate in any state, and has he a right to charge for issuing the duplicate?—Ben Hicks, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co., Rowena, S. D.

Ans.: A charge always is made for inspection and the party paying the charge is entitled to the certificate. Making a copy involves only a little clerical work from the records, hardly worth charging for. The law authorizes the Kansas State Department, for instance, to charge 10 cents for duplicate inspection certificates after the service has been performed.

When a person not shown by the documents to be interested in the shipment as consignor or consignee requests a duplicate certificate it is possible the inspection department could refuse to furnish a duplicate to outsiders when cautioned by the party who paid for the inspection not to give out duplicates. When not advised to the contrary by the party for whom the grading was done the practice of the inspection departments is to issue duplicates to anyone asking for them to an unlimited extent. At Chicago the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department charges 10 cents for duplicates.

The federal authority does not regulate these details of an inspector's work, being only concerned with the accuracy and uniformity of his grading, the federal law not authorizing the U. S. Department of Agriculture to fix inspection fees.

Initial Carrier Liable.

Grain Dealers Journal: On Apr. 26 we shipped to the National Hardwood Co. at Kenwood, Okla., car of feed via Frisco and K. O. & G. railroads. The Frisco issuing us B/L.

The National Hardwood Co. unloaded our car of feed, returned the empty car to the K. O. & G., but has failed to pay our draft which was returned by the bank at Salina, Okla., to whom we sent it.

Whom we should proceed against to make collection for this claim. Mr. Douglas of the Frisco takes the position the road making delivery of the goods is the one we should proceed against. But we are of the opinion the road issuing the B/L should be made responsible.—Boyd-Pate Grain & Milling Co., Joplin, Mo.

Ans.: Sec. 20 of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended Feb. 28, 1920, provides in paragraph 11 that "Any common carrier shall issue a B/L and shall be liable to the lawful holder thereof for any loss * * * caused by any common carrier to which such property may be delivered or over whose lines such property may pass."

Paragraph 12 provides that the initial carrier issuing the receipt or B/L shall be entitled to recover from the carrier on whose lines the loss occurred the amount of the loss, as it may have been required to pay the owners of the property.

The carrier is liable for delivery of shipment without surrender of B/L. This liability is so clearly established by all the decisions of the courts that the Frisco should have no difficulty in collecting from the K. O. & G. R. R. Co.

A similar case is that of the Turnbull Elevator Co., which shipped a car of beans from Lapeer, Mich., to Evansville, Ind., where the Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. wrong-

fully turned the car over to notify party's assignee without surrender of B/L. The Turnbull Elevator Co. brought suit against the Michigan Central R. R. Co., which issued the original B/L and got judgment, altho the Michigan Central was in no way to blame. The decision was by the Supreme Court of Michigan and is reported in 150 N. W. Rep. 132. The same holds true in Missouri.

Shipper, therefore, should make his claim against the initial carrier issuing the B/L.

Pools Striking Back at Critics.

Grain Dealers Journal: I note editorial on page 568, May 10 number, under the caption "Pools Can Strike Back at Critics through the Court." I have read the decision in the case referred to, which is found on page 569, the case being a Wisconsin Supreme Court decision.

It seems to me that the suggestion that injunction proceedings will lie, as in that case, must be modified by the question of whether or not there is a co-operative marketing law, or some law that sets aside the anti-trust laws of the different states where they have them, or in the absence of an anti-trust law clearly show that the legislation is intended to limit the operation of the public policy.

In the Wisconsin case it seems that they have a co-operative marketing law enacted subsequent to their anti-trust laws, hence the court said under that co-operative marketing law they had a right to enjoin parties who sought to violate their contracts. Now, this reason is predicated wholly upon their statute, of which I do not happen to have a copy, but if their co-operative marketing law is similar to the one attempted in this state, it clearly provides for the monopoly incident to its operation and doubtless clearly renders ineffective the anti-trust laws enacted prior to that date.

It seems to me that in states like Indiana, that have not yet adopted co-operative marketing laws, that the question of public policy or the question of the anti-trust laws must govern, and the purpose of the co-operative marketing contract being to create a monopoly, would bring it under the condemnation of the court rather than to give it standing, as the courts have done in Wisconsin. I would be glad for your legal department to go into that phase of it fully, because your editorial is on broad lines and it seems to me there is a very clear distinction made in the decision along the line that I have indicated.

Of course, there are a number of decisions with reference to the question of malicious inducements to breach contracts that come into play under some conditions. In other words, if the contract itself is not in violation of the law, and the parties maliciously attempt to get one to breach his contract and thus injure the parties on the opposite side of the contract, they might be enjoined because of the malicious feature of it. That would be an element that would really have to be proven to the satisfaction of the court, that it was really malicious.

So that decision to me does not hold the general terror to the grain trade that is implied in your editorial, although it is no doubt a good contract based on the co-operative marketing law made effective subsequent to the date of the effectiveness of their anti-trust law.

In support of the above theory I quote from the decision what the Court says: "We, therefore, hold that the validity of the plaintiff's organization and its operations must be decided not by the public policy of this state with reference to combinations and agreements and restraint of trade offered by Section 1747E, but by the provisions of the Co-operative Association statutes."—Anti-Pooler.

Ans.: The point made by "Hoosier" that the plaintiff is not entitled to consideration by reason of being an unlawful monopoly was appreciated by the court, in its statement that "Whether the plaintiff ass'n constitutes a monopoly or an unreasonable restraint of trade tested by public policy existing prior to the enactment of our co-operative ass'n legislation, would present a most interesting question."

The contention of "anti-pools" is that in states having no co-operative law the pools

could not go into court and get an injunction, because, being unlawful monopolies, they do not come with "clean hands."

None of these cases have been pushed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is, therefore, impossible to cite that final authority; but on appeal to the Federal courts the judges would be guided by the Federal Statutes.

The "poolers" aided by the subservient farm bloc, had the following law enacted by Congress, as Sec. 8716½, enacted Feb. 18, 1922:

"Persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairy men, nut or fruit growers may act together in ass'ns, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such ass'ns may have marketing agencies in common; and such ass'ns and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purpose."

In its very title: "An act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products," the law deprives the grain dealer of the defense that the pool is an unlawful monopoly.

Therefore, while dealers are free to condemn poolers and pooling in general, it is inadvisable for them to refer to any pool by name if they desire to be untrammelled in buying a crop grown by members of that pool. This is true also in states having no co-operative law.

Loading Out Less than Minimum at End of Season?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is there a rule used by the railway companies whereby a shipper may load out a light load of grain, meaning less than the minimum capacity load, at the end of the season, to clean out his house, the same being accepted by the railroad company at actual weight contained, the freight rate being no higher than the rate per 100 on the full minimum?—Shirley Bros., Middletown, Ind.

Ans.: The rule is in effect on practically all roads, including the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, on which Middletown is located. It is found in the tariff of that road P 1526, Supp. 13, page 3, Note 6, effective May 15, 1921, and reissued. One carload a year may be loaded out of an elevator to clean out, and will be charged at 30,000 lbs.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Agricultural Credit corporation has made its second call on its capital subscriptions for \$2,000,000 to assist in Northwest credit relief. Of the authorized capital of \$10,000,000, with the amount called for, \$4,000,000 will be paid in. This will enable the corporation to meet current calls, is believed by the treasury officials. Loans amounting to \$1,135,000 have already been approved to reopen closed banks. Loans aggregating \$1,172,000 have been promised 64 other financial institutions.

Face the Sun

Don't hunt after trouble, but
look for success,
You'll find what you look for,
don't look for distress.
If you see but your shadow re-
member, I pray,
That the sun is still shining,
but you're in the way.
Don't grumble, don't bluster,
don't dream and don't
shirk;
Don't think of your worries,
but think of your work.
The worries will vanish; the
work will be done,
No man sees his shadow who
faces the sun.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports of its correspondence and field statisticians:

Crop.	*Acres.	1924.	Condition		†Production Comparison.	
			June 1, 1924.	10-yr. avg.	Fore-cast.	Har-vest'd.
Winter wheat.	36,898	74.0	88	88	509	572
Spring wheat.	16,920	82.3	88	88	184	213
All wheat	53,818	76.0	88	88	693	786
Oats	41,625	83.0	88	88	1,232	1,300
Barley	7,552	79.5	88	88	160	198
Rye	4,337	87.4	88	88	62.5	63.0

*000 omitted. †Millions of bus.

WINTER WHEAT.

State.	Pct.	1924.	Condition		†Production	
			June 1, 1924.	10-yr. avg.	Fore-cast.	Har-vest'd.
N. Y.	81	88	88	88	6,937	7,895
Penn.	85	88	88	88	20,451	24,168
Md.	86	87	88	88	7,558	10,426
Va.	85	87	88	88	8,871	11,145
Ohio	77	84	88	88	33,724	42,588
Ind.	77	81	88	88	26,567	34,188
Ill.	64	80	88	88	33,368	60,534
Mich.	89	80	88	88	16,252	16,456
Iowa	82	84	88	88	7,631	13,708
Mo.	68	78	88	88	21,808	37,882
Nebr.	75	81	88	88	41,439	28,220
Kans.	68	76	88	88	113,210	83,778
Ky.	63	84	88	88	3,773	7,688
Tex.	84	75	88	88	16,289	16,370
Okla.	82	77	88	88	43,930	36,300
Mont.	88	79	88	88	12,724	12,546
Colo.	90	84	88	88	26,359	12,720
Idaho	73	92	88	88	6,185	11,004
Wash.	58	87	88	88	20,606	37,015
Ore.	65	93	88	88	13,722	21,725
Calif.	54	82	88	88	3,692	16,157
U. S.	74.0	81.6	88	88	509,319	572,340

*In thousands of bu.—i.e., 000 omitted.

SPRING WHEAT.

State.	Acres.	1924.	Condition		†Production	
			June 1, 1924.	10-yr. avg.	Fore-cast.	Har-vest'd.
N. Y.	1,438	87	93	93	16,889	19,281
Penn.	1,018	84	90	90	67,460	58,660
Ohio	1,531	85	95	95	21,739	25,982
Ind.	1,774	88	89	89	36,128	39,940
Ill.	4,092	73	94	94	10,500	19,111
U. S.	16,920	82.3	92.0	92.0	183,831	213,401

OATS.

State.	Acres.	1924.	1923.
N. Y.	915	72	89
Penn.	1,018	78	90
Ohio	1,531	85	85
Ind.	1,774	89	87
Ill.	4,092	86	88

Mich.	1,513	79	87	44,225	48,896
Wis.	2,510	85	93	91,362	92,166
Minn.	4,266	89	93	136,683	153,254
Iowa	5,639	85	93	189,329	203,004
Mo.	1,518	70	83	32,941	34,500
N. D.	2,746	83	90	59,259	54,924
S. D.	2,442	87	94	70,110	78,336
Nebr.	2,456	78	92	63,217	81,048
Kans.	1,539	69	82	34,512	34,922
Tex.	1,441	86	77	46,844	47,040
Okla.	1,380	78	76	34,983	24,000
Mont.	720	86	90	20,743	22,209
U. S.	41,625	83.0	88.81	231,728	1,299,823

BARLEY.

N. Y.	243	73	89	5,144	5,092
Ill.	251	90	93	7,455	6,612
Wis.	465	85	92	12,964	13,252
Minn.	962	88	93	22,434	24,050
N. D.	1,524	84	90	25,603	23,818
S. D.	854	86	94	17,627	20,025
Nebr.	356	74	92	7,113	9,492
Kans.	870	64	85	13,363	21,467
Colo.	265	90	93	6,559	6,409
Calif.	504	57	84	10,055	33,069
U. S.	7,552	79.5	90.2	159,893	198,185

RYE.

Mich.	364	90	88	5,438	6,538
Wis.	308	90	89	5,184	5,062
Minn.	765	88	87	13,212	12,312
N. D.	966	85	85	11,167	10,046
S. D.	258	85	90	3,838	3,496
U. S.	4,337	87.4	88.2	62,461	63,023

*Millions, 000,000 omitted. Million bus., 000,000 omitted.

Durum wheat acreage this year in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana is estimated at 4,032,000, or 18.9 per cent of the total of 13,936,000 acres of spring wheat in the four states. This compares with 4,748,000 acres of durum, or 30.8 per cent of the total spring wheat in these states in 1923, and an average of 4,678,000 acres of durum, or 27.4 per cent of the total spring wheat in these states for the five years 1919-1923.

Corn Movement for May.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	223,776	131,436	233,118	440,767
Chicago	5,018,000	2,844,000	3,035,000	8,969,000
Cincinnati	489,400	333,600	354,200	241,200
Duluth	483,017	2,989	427,386	286,492
Indianapolis	920,000	1,179,000	818,000	763,000
Kansas City	1,495,000	1,161,250	1,626,250	736,750
Milwaukee	483,960	270,520	1,183,759	1,030,339
Minneapolis	449,200	373,130	1,269,350	293,170
Montreal	251,189	1,307,164	1,505	226,598
New York	750,000	.....	499,000	.....
New Orleans	423,854	644,778	423,854	644,778
Peoria	1,077,650	1,066,300	489,000	498,300
San Francisco	28,011	40,202	.....	.....
cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	841,500	608,000	829,500	427,500
St. Louis	3,077,200	1,617,370	1,857,850	1,085,900
Superior	216,819	4,017	2,676,370	1,509

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Warsaw, Ill., May 27.—Some corn and wheat is still on the farms.—Irwin Meyers, mgr. Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Ballinger, Tex., May 27.—We will ship over 25 cars of wheat and oats from here this season. G. M. Vaughn, Vaughn Grain Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1.—Grain receipts in bus. at this exchange during May were: Wheat, 3,365,262; corn, 161,556; oats, 294,700; rye, 13,762; barley, 43,189; compared with a year ago, wheat, 1,494,149; corn, 384,785; oats, 445,263; rye, 8,482; barley, 1,398. Shipments during May this year in bus. were, wheat, 3,173,001; corn, 158,977; oats, 140,126; rye, 26,250; barley, 41,935; compared with a year ago, wheat, 2,148,799; corn, 177,143; oats, 240,000, and rye, 83,070.—A. B. Clemmer, sec'y, Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—Hon. William R. Motherwell, Dominion minister of agriculture, declared that Canada was rapidly outdistancing the United States as an exporter of wheat.

"Returns just compiled for March," said Mr. Motherwell, "reveal the fact that while Canada's wheat exports during the month increased 100 per cent compared with March, 1923, shipments of wheat from the United States decreased 100 per cent compared with a year ago. Canada exported 13,446,100 bushels of wheat in March, as against 6,613,612 bushels in the same month of 1923. The United States exported 2,957,710 bushels in this period, compared with 4,290,944 in March, 1923.

"More Canadian wheat is going to United States millers from the head of the lakes this year than ever before, in spite of the 42 cent duty recently imposed. Mills in Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and Buffalo have contracts aggregating 14,000,000 bus. now registered at Fort William and Port Arthur.

"The total wheat shipped out of Canada to all countries of the world in the year ending April 1, was 266,370,237 bushels."

Wheat Movement for May.

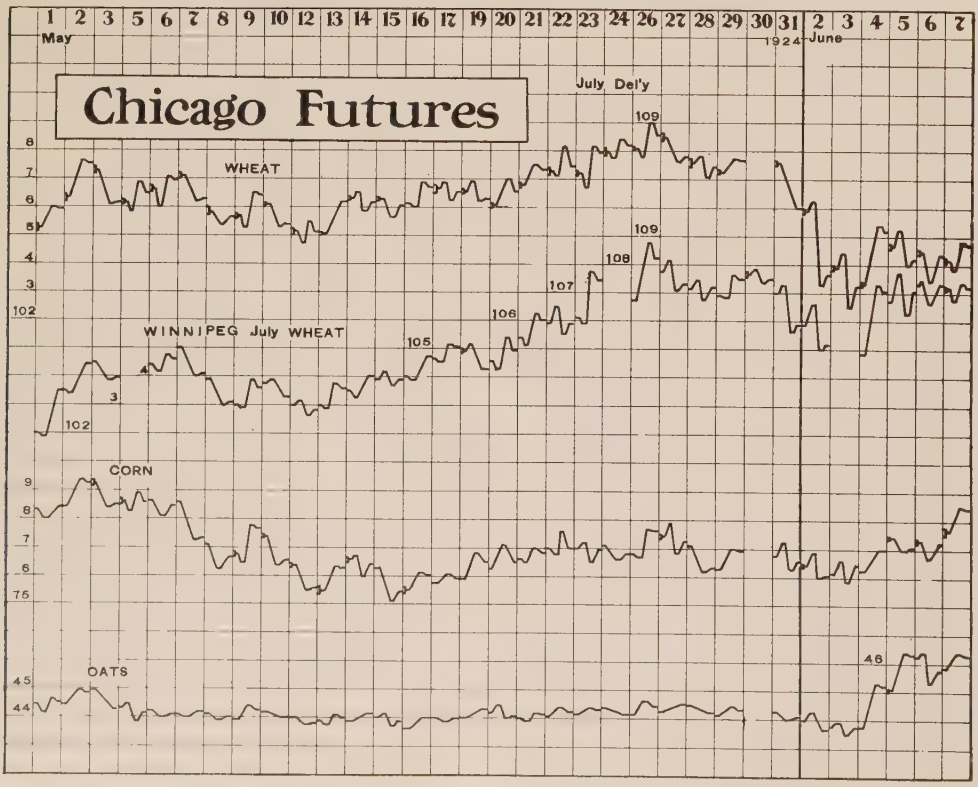
Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	2,809,346	1,429,820	2,523,320	1,831,561
Chicago	1,245,000	1,320,000	2,918,000	1,132,000
Cincinnati	456,600	260,400	341,600	217,200
Duluth	1,757,750	3,074,582	3,866,589	8,748,690
Fort William	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ont.	14,352,251	.....	28,758,446	.....
Indianapolis	230,000	205,000	157,000	82,000
Kansas City	2,036,550	3,091,500	2,891,700	3,057,750
Milwaukee	57,400	194,600	284,300	260,070
Minneapolis	4,913,140	5,207,720	3,429,680	2,906,370
Montreal	20,889,562	12,675,877	9,709,272	6,244,846
New York	10,834,200	.....	8,118,000	.....
New Orleans	273,600	1,065,699	273,600	1,065,699
Peoria	107,400	64,800	77,400	39,900
San Francisco	218,817	84,690	.....	.....
cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	884,800	567,000	211,400	158,200
St. Louis	1,730,350	2,211,625	1,471,260	2,303,145
Superior	813,788	2,075,484	1,550,483	5,180,791

Rye Movement for May.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	67,132	454,194	112,035	2,286,323
Chicago	99,000	153,000	83,000	316,000
Cincinnati	8,400	10,800	4,200	1,200
Duluth	1,717,936	120,113	2,878,699	3,306,510
Fort William	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ont.	566,945	.....	1,002,692	.....
Indianapolis	21,000	13,000	11,000	17,000
Kansas City	7,700	39,600	14,300	17,600
Milwaukee	33,960	77,825	38,628	207,610
Minneapolis	250,150	400,060	1,182,910	108,440
Montreal	1,237,936	412,611	937,915	334,286
New York	901,500	.....	905,000	.....
New Orleans	17,143	317,142	68,570	317,142
Peoria	3,600	8,400	10,200	7,000
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....
cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,123	3,092	.....	.....
St. Louis	7,800	238,700	9,110	323,500
Superior	1,225,712	797,650	2,122,286	2,582,000



Barley Movement for May.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	24,932	16,672	24,934	46,579
Chicago	557,030	502,000	289,000	334,000
Cincinnati	1,403	5,200		
Duluth	121,130	156,233	275,622	308,696
Port William, Ont.	1,384,809		2,151,285	
Kansas City	102,000	16,500	89,000	17,200
Milwaukee	604,920	502,449	189,400	247,806
Minneapolis	682,700	618,000	813,550	731,850
Montreal	959,870	612,895	405,974	214,951
New York	567,800		259,000	
Peoria	39,200	32,200	32,200	28,800
San Francisco, Calt.	306,634	215,281		
St. Joseph	5,250	3,500	5,250	
St. Louis	40,000	28,800	14,990	18,030
Superior	117,819	146,079	266,515	109,850

Oats Movement for May.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	359,613	89,817	39,949	273,842
Chicago	4,545,000	4,744,000	4,563,000	5,107,000
Cincinnati	526,000	376,000	178,000	220,000
Duluth	327,663	36,878	1,318,939	8,026
Port William, Ont.	587,778		9,628,818	
Indianapolis	734,000	1,020,000	680,000	900,000
Kansas City	453,900	622,200	334,500	582,000
Milwaukee	578,600	1,135,200	1,493,610	1,524,944
Minneapolis	795,180	721,600	2,559,770	3,197,790
Montreal	3,310,712	2,313,351	1,480,608	840,917
New York	1,704,000		1,277,000	
New Orleans	25,445	36,915	25,445	36,915
Peoria	815,900	787,000	653,950	817,550
San Francisco, Calt.	12,832	6,397		
St. Joseph	110,000	130,000	28,000	90,000
St. Louis	3,420,000	2,534,000	2,544,560	2,140,835
Superior	319,506	42,101	812,225	4,289

Coming Conventions.

June 12, 13, 14. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 13. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, at Des Moines, Ia.

June 16, 17. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Chicago.

June 18, 19. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Lima, O.

June 18, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

June 20, 21. Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n at Glacier National Park, Mont.

June 27. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis, Ind.

July 1, 2, 3. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Sept. 22-23-24. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.

Ohio Grain Dealers Will Go to Lima.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association will be held at Lima, O., Wednesday and Thursday, June 18th and 19th, 1924. Headquarters, Hotel Norval. Sessions at the Elks' Club.

Lima is located in the center of the Grain Trade of Ohio—it is easily accessible by Steam and Interurban Lines; improved highways in all directions for auto transportation.

We will have a full and interesting program, including a Fellowship Six o'Clock Dinner Wednesday, on which occasion will be some "stunts" by our own talent. We will have with us old and new faces, prominent in their lines of occupation: Eikenberry, Jenkins, Sandles, Cummings, Tanner, Riley, Quinn, Watkins, Lloyd, Garver, and other new ones, including Arnot, Cable, Fitzgerald, Hartman.

Tune up. We will sing the old songs—Bill Cummings at the piano—Fred Mayer, Frank Tanner and John Bacon will set the pitch.

Please be with us; bring a farmer friend with you, your presence will mean much for yourself and your neighbor dealer.

Yours for a Successful meeting,

E. T. Custenborder,
President.

J. W. McCord,
Secretary.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

The Bloc of Flat Tires.

Grain Dealers Journal: Press reports indicate that some mighty Casey's have struck out in Washington and are doomed to stay on the bench from now on. It's the last half of the ninth and the way this Congress has played the game for the people the past year is what must have caused Bill Shakespeare to write his famous "Comedy of Errors" back in olden days when they pitched underhanded.

For a 1924 model, the past Congress will, in my opinion, go down in history as a Bloc of Flat Tires. When they had a chance to do something worth while and get somewhere over a good road, they listened to a stranger in the community and made a detour over a road filled with spikes.

On our way to Oklahoma City we were invited to see a Rodeo at 101 Ranch. The thing I enjoyed most was the way a woman threw the bull. She was a champion and completed the act in less than 30 seconds. What a contrast to our Wheat Poolers, who have been trying it on our farmers for years!

They didn't succeed with the 44 million pool in Kansas and the main reason is that the farmer can't see why he should let strangers hold 30 cents out of every dollar of his money for a year without security, when his grain dealer only charges 3 cents margin and gives him all his money now.

Brighter days are dawning, Old Top, for all lines of biz. Radicalism has lost out. Blocs will soon be used for traffic only. Yours very truly, B. C. Christopher & Co., Tod Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.

The Fiscal Year.

Grain Dealers Journal: This is the end of the fiscal year in the grain business. It has been far from perfect; however, we have the consolation of knowing it might have been worse. The first six months' business was good, but every market in the country has been complaining about dull times the past few months. Some consuming centers expecting a good demand anticipated their requirements too far ahead. When this demand failed to materialize, they found themselves over-bought. We believe, however, these conditions will soon become adjusted and we look for a good demand throughout the year for all grains.

Everything points to a big year for St. Louis. Our barge line will be able to handle a large volume of grain for export. This means our market will maintain a level of prices which will attract wheat, corn and oats from every large grain growing section in this country. St. Louis grain receipts for the last calendar year made a good showing—a total of 107,316,953 bushels.

A good many years ago, the writer saw an old picture in his grandfather's office located in a small town in New York State. This picture was entitled The Niagara Ship Canal. Had this canal been built, it would have permitted ocean going vessels to pass from the Atlantic Ocean to Chicago, Buffalo and other lake ports. While other sections of the country have been dreaming and talking about building canals, St. Louis has gone ahead and developed a barge line which handled over 714,000 tons of grain, merchandise, etc., the past year.

While business conditions show a tendency to tighten up, we believe when the conventions are over and the nominees of both parties are named, we will have a mild business boom in the late summer or early fall. We say this in

the face of that old bugaboo "Presidential Year" which is looming up and trying to spread pessimism over the country.

While it is true our winter wheat crop will not be as large as last year, this will be more than offset by large crops of corn and oats. All grains are selling at a fair price now with a probability of selling still higher and there is absolutely nothing to indicate hard times ahead for the coming year.—Very truly, Marshall Hall Grain Co. per W. E. H.

In the Wake of Orderly Marketing.

Grain Dealers Journal: That 44,000,000-bu. Kansas wheat pool campaign is done.

The campaign ended, according to plan, on May 24. The full quota was not obtained, as set forth in the following paragraph of a circular letter sent to signers by B. E. Corporon, the secretary:

"Your organization committee has completed the task of conducting the most intensive co-operative campaign for the merchandising of wheat ever promoted in any state, and while they do not reach the goal of one-third the minimum production set forth in contracts which you signed, they secured thousands of new contracts covering approximately a million acres of wheat, and in addition have perfected a merger between the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n, the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n and the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Ass'n, whereby there is to be but one pool in Kansas which will control approximately 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, making it the largest of any wheat pool in the grain belt."

Notice the approximately 20,000,000 bushels is somewhat less than 44,000,000. Also that it was "your organization committee." Wonder how many farmers realized it was "theirs." And again, note that the campaign was "promoted," but almost everybody knew that. Pooling would have been dead long ago if it were not for the promotion pulmotor.

Since the 44,000,000 quota was not obtained, signers of the contracts have the privilege of withdrawing. They must act by June 10.

Some of them are withdrawing. How many, I do not know; but the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas sent out, thru its sec'y R. E. Lawrence, of Hutchinson, a mimeographed letter to its members suggesting that they explain the withdrawal privilege to pool signers.

Some of the signers who wanted to withdraw apparently did not understand where their notices should be sent. For days Mr. Lawrence's mail was filled with the notices. Twenty-six were included in one batch.

Here are two samples of the letters which Mr. Lawrence received:

"As per the contract which I entered into, pooling my wheat, conditionally; that you get at least one-third of the average production during the past ten years, and, as you have failed in doing this, I ask that you cancel my contract and return to me with the money as per this agreement."—I. A. Lowe, Burden, Kan.

"Please cancel my contract as per Section 14 (a) as per your letter of May 24. This notice is being mailed June the 3rd."—J. A. Stice, Stockton, Kan.

A co-worker of Mr. Lawrence's was at a station and sent in the following letter:

"There seems to be a scramble down this way with the 'poolers' to see who can cancel first. One farmer yesterday got Brown to write his letter and after it was all done and sealed ready to go he drew a long breath and said, 'There now, I feel better.'"

Yes, the campaign is done.—Auditor Penn.

CANADIAN WHEAT has met with much favor from Mexican millers and that country is expected to import several shipments of hard wheat. The market of Harbin, China, seems to like American wheat, flour from American wheat proving superior to the local product.

CLEVELAND, O.—Julius Barnes, New York, was re-elected pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the meeting of that body recently held here. This is an unprecedented performance in the history of the organization. Is anything more needed to show how valuable he has been?

Optimism Paramount at Meeting of Feed Manufacturers

Noticeably optimistic were 250 feed manufacturers when they gathered in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., shortly after 10 a. m., on Thursday, June 5, for the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n. Practically all of them were well satisfied with present conditions in the trade and many expressed belief that the prospects for the season were brighter than ever.

Pres. O. E. M. Keller gave his annual address, following:

President's Address.

The feed manufacturing business is more and more becoming so diversified and complicated that group and association meetings are things of profit and education and should be held oftener.

This Ass'n can go only so far as its members provide money or individual effort and I am frank in saying that the extent of both of these apparently available at the present time limit and will limit our activities exactly to what is actually being done now: Legislative work, traffic work and occasional local group meetings. I believe the latter is the only possible development from the divisional idea suggested last year until more interest is displayed, and I hope a number of group meetings will be planned and held in the coming year.

Cost Systems.—We have talked the subject of uniform cost systems, etc., many times and it would seem to me that this might very logically and easily be our next step. If it is necessary to bring in outside help, which I think it is, some such agent as the Harvard Bureau of Research can be used.

Insofar as developing a mere classification of accounts for a manufacturer who only makes feed, this could almost surely be done within our ranks—and a little legal advice and investigation might enable us to make limited studies, which might give us a fairly reasonable survey—and maybe a desire for a real survey.

I hope that one or two men can be found who will give time and thought to this subject during the coming year—and who will start something.

The past year in general in the feed business has been one worthy of study—the early part of the season, both North and South, indicated great possibilities and a very busy year, but the middle and end of the season has indicated over optimism on the part of the buyers and a capacity on the part of feed manufacturers to which consumption has not yet caught up.

In view of this we have heard from many manufacturers that business was rotten—I'll venture to say that a little study of the tonnage in each of these cases will show a very fair increase over a year ago—and will show that the business was rotten because on account of large early sales the manufacturer expected to do so much more than he actually did, that he over-anticipated, and in many cases that he sold on too low a basis to start with. So I think many who say business was rotten have only themselves to blame, because I really believe the actual consumption of manufactured feeds was very satisfactory over the year's period.

Many of us allow those who buy from us to speculate with our money by over-buying and not taking delivery if markets or conditions are against them.

Thinking of the past year as I see it, it was one which was really very much better than the previous year in manufactured feed consumed, and I am looking forward to the year of 1924 as being as much better than 1923 as 1923 was ahead of 1922.

Dairying.—Last year was a turbulent one for the dairyman both East and West—the situation now is much more stabilized than for a long time. Peace is evidently at hand in New York among poolers, non-poolers, etc. The co-operative disturbance has reached its peak and is finding its level; feed dealers in the east are recovering from their depression and panic and are coming to life; in the South, dairying is steadily on the increase, as it properly should be; in the Northwest dairying is opening new fields daily, and as good as all these, the actual consumption of milk per capita is still increasing and all the while the natural increase in population is furnishing more and more people to use milk—so the dairy feed business looks healthy for the coming year.

When it comes to poultry two things insure us of good business in that line.

1st. The ever increasing quantities of poultry being raised.

2nd. The growing recognition of mash as a necessity for economical egg production.

So the poultry feed business looks healthy for the coming year also.

The horse and mule feed business looks healthy for the coming year also.

Cattle have been making money for the feeders for some time now. We are just beginning to feel the effects of the enforced liquidation of cattle several years back and the feeding of cattle has become a normal business again. So the cattle feed business looks healthy for the coming year also.

Sheep surely staged a wonderful come-back the past year. They are eating lots of feed and that business has a healthy aspect.

The coming year will be just what you help to make it; it has the possibilities of being the best normal year you ever had. But it is going to be mighty easy to have a rotten spot where you are if you don't adhere to business-like principles and if you do not consider the good of the industry as your good. And it is going to be a rotten business to be in unless all of us are willing to work with and for a group and with and for this Ass'n to put the feed manufacturing business on a plane with other real industries and not have it without ethics, morals, understanding or business-like principles.

With the present bright outlook for the next twelve months, I would say that your keynote for the coming year should be "Sanity in Seeking Business."

W. E. Suits, Chicago, in the annual report of the executive com'te, in part said:

Regional Subdivisions of the Ass'n the Executive Com'te preferred not to decide without a full membership present. It was some time before they were able to get a full membership together, when, owing to diversity of views, it was decided to hold several meetings of local members in different sections of the country and learn their wishes.

One such meeting of the Eastern members was held at Buffalo and attended by our sec'y and two members of the Executive Com'te. The sense of that meeting was that the Eastern members and allied interests had a local ass'n which was looking after the strictly local matters. The members of that ass'n felt a natural loyalty to it, did not wish to disorganize it and at least a good majority believed that they could best continue to work in co-operation with the National Ass'n and no change was necessary or desirable.

Another meeting was held at Chicago, with the majority of your Executive Committee present. It was generally attended by the millers of the Central West, both members and non-members of our Ass'n. At this meeting there seemed to be no urgent demand for a regional subdivision.

Several distinct efforts were made to get together with the Southeastern membership for discussion of this plan, but none of the members whom we asked to make the effort to assemble the membership were willing or had the time to carry out the suggestion. Our conclusion is that the demand for and the advantage to be gained from regional subdivisions is too small to justify the Executive Com'te to act without further instructions.

We are glad to know that the Eastern Ass'n plans to continue to work with the National Ass'n as heretofore.

The scope and the mission of the National Ass'n is the handling of matters of general interest, that there will continue to be a spirit of the heartiest good-will and mutual support between the National and any local organizations which have been or may later be formed.

Code of Ethics.—Another matter which was referred to the Executive Com'te by the last convention was that of forming a code of ethics. This was on motion made by Mr. David Badenoch of Chicago, a member of the new Executive Com'te, and the Chairman felt that Mr. Badenoch would be the ideal person to act as chairman of a sub-com'te on this matter and gave him that appointment. After giving the matter much consideration, Mr. Badenoch reported back his inability to formulate what he considered was an appropriate code and the com'te was discharged.

It occurs to your Executive Com'te that this Ass'n has a very excellent substitute for a code of ethics—if you do not wish to call it by that name—in the opening paragraphs of our Constitution.

There exists today a diversity of laws for the regulation of this industry in the various states, but the basic principles, excepting in a few states, are very much the same. We believe the day of complete uniformity among the laws and their details is rapidly approaching. This will be of enormous value to our membership, will tend to reduce the cost of the production of commercial mixed feeds and, plainly, this will mean a lower cost to the ultimate consumer.

Sec'y L. F. Brown said that, as time was short, he would not read his annual report. It was put up in pamphlet form, the booklet also including the report of the Traffic Manager,

and the members would be able to get more out of it by reading. He called attention to several features of the report and requested the members to stop at the registration desk and get a copy. It will appear elsewhere in the Journal.

Treas. W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, reported as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For fiscal year June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1924. Balance June 1, 1923, as per last annual report

Receipts for dues, rentals, booklets, etc. \$ 277.58
Proceeds from bank loans 16,899.22
..... 3,277.84

Total \$20,454.64
Salaries \$10,509.46
Traveling expenses 2,319.29
Com'te meeting expenses 338.17
Convention expenses 1,092.20
Miscellaneous 501.46
Office expense 381.74
Postage 450.00
Printing stationery 863.57
Rent 1,080.00
Telephone 57.47
Bank notes paid 2,600.00

Total disbursements \$20,307.45
Balance May 31, 1924 \$147.19

R. M. Field, Chicago, traffic manager, presented a report in part as follows:

Work of Traffic Department.

The work of the traffic com'te for the past year has been satisfactory. The railroads, during the last 5 years, have swung into a feeling of co-operation and are willing to meet the ass'n on common ground, to the mutual benefit of both the railroads and the feed industry.

Thru the work of the traffic com'te and one or two others, by-products rates have been lowered to nearer the grain rate level. This is particularly true on the rates thru eastern territory. Cottonseed meal rates moving from the southwest thru eastern territory were too high when compared with local rates. In 6 instances the work of the com'te brot reductions of from 2 to 8 cents.

The department furnishes information and answers questions concerning the rules, regulations and rates on grains, by-products, feeds, etc. While its work is of national scope, it is both ready and willing to work on the local problems of individual members of the ass'n.

The Traffic Com'te, since June 1st, 1923, has held ten regular meetings, including the meeting this month. This Com'te meets regularly the second Tuesday of each month in Chicago. No meeting was held in July or August of last year. There is an average attendance of from eight to ten members of the Traffic Com'te.

A docket of subjects is sent out by the Chairman and any member is privileged to bring up for discussion any particular matter in which he is interested. A report of the minutes of the meetings is sent not only to the Traffic Com'te but to each member of the Executive Com'te and the officers of the Ass'n that they may be informed as to the work of the Traffic Com'te.

At a mid-year meeting in Chicago Feb. 12, at which a number of our members were present, the matter of the work of the traffic department was discussed and a brief outline given to those in attendance at the meeting of the current work being done and attempted. It was suggested that from time to time an outline be sent to our members of the nature of the subjects the traffic department is working on so as to keep the membership informed, and also to give those who may be interested in the subjects being handled an opportunity if they cannot attend the Traffic Com'te meetings of writing their views to the traffic manager. A circular was sent out on March 14 to our membership, giving a brief outline of the work under way. So much of this work is of a continuing nature that these circulars can not be issued from month to month without considerable duplication, but at intervals of several months thereafter an outline of the work will be sent to our membership.

The Traffic Com'te is enthusiastic and consistently regular in its attendance. We have had a better attendance on the average this year than in any previous year, and the spirit of the Com'te in handling the affairs of the Ass'n is most loyal. I wish to pay a tribute of gratitude to those members of the Com'te who have been faithful in their attendance, and who have assisted the traffic department materially in carrying on its work during the past year.

Weight on Blackstrap Molasses in C. F. A. and Eastern Trunk Line Territory has been considered at several conferences. The Eastern lines declined to accept scale weights, but insisted upon a minimum weight of the gallonage capacity of the tank at the estimated weight of 11.7 lb. per gallon. On account of shrinkage after loading due to the air bubbles working out, this forced in many cases a payment of charges on a basis higher than the actual weight. It was proposed to the Eastern roads that a rule be put into effect similar to that which was approved and published by the Western roads on blackstrap and beet molasses,

viz.: that actual weight should apply, subject to a minimum of 90% of the gallonage capacity of the tank at the estimated weight. The C. F. A. lines have agreed to this rule, but the Eastern Trunk Lines are holding out for a basis of 95%. The matter is still being worked upon, and we hope to ultimately get an adjustment that will be uniform throughout all territories.

W. E. Suits called attention to the fact that the traffic com'te consisted of about 12 of the best traffic men among the members of the ass'n and constituted one of the benefits of the organization. These members represent feed districts all over the United States and meet regularly once every month to solve the traffic problems of the ass'n.

H. A. Halvorson, Pres., Ass'n of Feed Control Officials of the United States, St. Paul, Minn., gave an address on "Labels and Phrases." It follows in part:

Labels and Phrases.

Long and cumbersome names for simple products used in compounding feeds have become so common in recent years that it is hardly possible now to find labels which are not loaded down with unnecessary descriptive terms. It is not necessary to cite more than a few examples, for every manufacturer and every feed control official can easily find plenty of them by examining labels or copies of labels now in his possession. One manufacturer I have in mind, who stencils his label on the sack, has his list of ingredients read something like this: "cracked wheat, cracked barley, cracked kafir corn, cracked milo maize," and so on. Another continually uses this phrase in connection with his mill feeds: "Finely ground, cleaned and bolted screenings from wheat." Another uses the following cumbersome manner of telling the purchaser that his product contains oil meal: "Old process ground linseed oil cake." Still another always uses these four words to describe one ingredient: "Pure dried milk powder." Now, dried buttermilk is fully as definite and much simpler than to say pure dried buttermilk powder. If this product is entitled to be called dried buttermilk at all, it must be pure, and it is superfluous to use the word pure in connection with it. The character of the finished feed and common sense tells one that dried buttermilk is a powder. Therefore, the use of the word powder is also superfluous.

From the purchaser's standpoint "ground wheat screenings" is just as satisfactory as the unwieldy statement, "finely ground, cleaned and bolted screenings from wheat." In the second example cited, certainly neither purchaser, seller nor manufacturer would suffer if the term "oil meal" was substituted for the redundant phrase, "old process ground linseed oil cake." The repetition of the word "cracked" in the first instance wastes both space and ink. The label could easily have been so arranged as to indicate that "cracked" modified the names of all the ingredients, if such was the case.

The possibilities of simplification without impairing the definiteness of the statement will readily suggest themselves. One way is to think of the matter in this light and make the following rule when preparing labels: Names of products containing two or more words should be carefully scanned before being used in the registration or on the labels, just as a telegram is scrutinized to delete unnecessary words before sending. Simplification, such as this, if it is to the benefit, or at least not to the detriment of the purchaser and manufacturer, should certainly be satisfactory to the feed control official.

Next, I would suggest that every effort be put forth on the part of the members of this association to make labels and phrases on them plain, conspicuous and simple. I think I realize the reason why some manufacturers of feed use such phrases as "finely ground, cleaned and bolted screenings from wheat." It is an appeal to a certain psychological instinct in human nature which brings a quick response. Experienced political campaigners and orators took advantage of this long before the modern advertiser came into existence. Didn't Caesar say: "Veni, vidi, vici"—I came, I saw, I conquered? Didn't our own Ethan Allen say: "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress?" People like to hear and to even follow the leadings of such fine sounding phrases and pithy epigrams, whether they are full of meaning or merely "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

It is related that a political party in England once waged and won a bitterly fought campaign on the slogan, "Two-pence Beer." Now, I claim that as manufacturers of phrases, the feed manufacturers have the entire world beaten. And if that is the case, why couldn't some feed manufacturer ride into the White House in these days when farmers' votes count for so much on the slogan, "Three Feeds for One Cent"?

Pres. Keller called attention to uniform cost accounting bulletins that were being distributed at the registration desk.

Pres. Keller appointed the following com'tes:

Resolutions: Chairman, A. E. Palmer, Waverly, N. Y.; H. S. Austrian, Chicago, and C. A. Coddington, Auburn, N. Y.

Auditing: Chairman, H. Wehmann, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. H. Deibel, East St. Louis, Ill., and W. O. Greene, St. Louis, Mo.

Nominations: Chairman, J. C. Reid, East St. Louis, Ill.; E. W. Elmore, Oneonta, N. Y.; S. J. Thompson, Cincinnati, O., and G. A. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

A luncheon meeting of sales managers was held in the Congress hotel and presided over by C. G. Hooker, Wausau, Wis.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

Pres. Keller called the afternoon session to order and announced an address by Charles F. Collisson, Minneapolis, Minn., on "Golden Butter and Golden Dollars."

Mr. Collisson called off county after county in Minnesota that was prospering thru diversified agriculture. He said:

Carver County is a typical example, however, one of the smallest counties of the state. Nearly all her farms are dairy farms, or are raising sugar beets, instead of small grains. She has 17 creameries, which made 4,304,343 pounds of butter last year, distributing to her farmers about \$1,570,000 for butterfat. There are no "frozen credits there."

Too Easy to Grow Wheat.—These counties embrace some of the richest lands of the "Flickertail State;" the lands that have always raised the highest average yields of hard northern spring wheat. In fact, it has been too easy there to grow small grains, and farmers have followed the line of least resistance.

Because of these conditions, however, it must not be supposed that these wheat-land communities are "asleep at the switch." The bankers and business men are all keenly alive to the necessity for fostering diversified farming, dairying, livestock raising, and a rotation of crops. Communities where these are most needed are now actively engaged in promoting the idea.

The Coulter plan bill was born right in the heart of Cass County, where Dr. John Lee Coulter, its father, is pres. of the agricultural college. It is the result of mature deliberation and consultation among the members of its staff; and with the best informed farmers, bankers, business men and educators of this whole region. It is a practical plan for extending the program for diversification and livestock farming into every community of the entire spring wheat raising area.

J. H. Van Der Vries, manager, North Central Division, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Chicago, Ill., spoke on "Present Day Developments," in part as follows:

Present Day Developments.

Mr. Collisson's stories remind me of another one. A certain Professor of English became dissatisfied with the King James version of the bible and attempted to write one of his own. The story of the prodigal son was carefully handled. But the professor described the killing of the fatted calf as "shooting the bull."

That is what seems to be the chief trouble now. "Shooting the bull" is causing a great deal of unrest.

Speaking as the mouthpiece of the Chamber of Commerce and for organized business we have come to think a pooling of the common interests of business is necessary to avoid the great, economic waste now being produced as a result of individualistic efforts of business men. Competition is high. Business men are flying at each other's throats with competitive methods instead of all pulling together for common gain. As the Irishman said, "The north of Ireland is all protestant, the south is all catholic. Begorra, I wish they was all heathens, so they could live together like christians."

I'm going to speak to you on 2 phases of organized work—introspection and circumspection.

Working together is not a new idea. It used to be followed closely. It took 75 years for American civilization to sweep across the country. During that time there was little competition. Then civilization reached the Pacific coast and the backsweep came. The virgin country had been covered. Restriction of opportunities set in. Competition arose. Business began to disintegrate. Economic fallacies came to light.

The essential merits of products were forgotten. Advertising was conducted, using the non-essential characteristics of products to create a demand. The practice of the retailer returning unsold goods to the producer developed

from this cut-throat competition. The retailer said "take back these goods, or I'll do business with your competitor."

Then came the war. Business was on an individual basis. Chaos resulted. A shortage of material and partial filling of orders caused the fictitious orders evil. Business men would order double the amount of supplies they needed or wanted, figuring they would receive a half-filled shipment. All this had a pronounced effect on the cost of living.

After the waste of war business men began to see the value of discussing their problems with each other. Groups were organized. Introspection showed the wasteful fashion in which business was conducting itself and indicated the common solution. Advertising began to cover the essentials of products instead of the individual properties.

In wagon wheels alone there were 1,260 variations, all slight, few essential. Organized business cut the number to 200. In paving bricks there were 60 variations, all waiting for the chance town which might call for a peculiar style. These were cut down to 7 distinct types. Such methods were carried on in other industries with an accompanying elimination of waste. Business men were getting together and working for the "golden age."

Now for circumspection. In 1907 the American government collected a billion dollars without going to the business men for one cent. There was 1 million in surplus. Now the national debt is 23 billion, a per capita debt of \$220. Chicago alone owes about 660 million.

Congress has done a lot of things and made a lot of mistakes to secure votes. But business men are waking up and working together. Coming days contain hope of prosperity and sanity is becoming prevalent in present day business.

S. P. Arnot, executive vice-pres., Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill., talked on "Too Much Government." It is quoted elsewhere in this number.

M. O. Maughan, sec'y, the National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill., gave an address on "Increasing the Consumption of Dairy Products."

Increasing Consumption.

Due partly to the facts and figures given by Mr. Collisson in his "Golden Butter and Golden



Pres. Elect. E. W. Elmore, Oneonta, N. Y.

Dollars." I recently wrote to a number of college professors asking for data concerning the prosperity of typical towns in their states. The results showed that in dairy towns the average deposited sum in banks per capita was \$630; while in non-dairy towns the average per capita deposits reached only \$405.

Two ways of making more money from milk confront the producer. One is to get a higher selling price and the other to cut the cost of production. In view of the facts given previously much store cannot be set on the first method. Hence it devolves upon the producer to study feeds and feeding.

Proper publicity will do much by increasing the consumption of milk and milk products. One city in the east increased its consumption by well over half in the last 3 years, due to the advertising of farmers' organizations.

Advertising of the right kind is not being given milk at the present. One creamery advertised "Would you rather have the germs in your milk dead or alive? Our germs are dead. The milk is pasteurized." People are not anxious to hear about the number of, or nature of the germs in milk. If that is the sort of food milk is they don't want to drink it. A certain retailer of milk uses such negative words as "sour, slimy, and dirty," in his advertising. By such means are customers driven away.

"Milk for Beauty. Paint your cheeks from the inside out." That is the sort of stuff that increases the consumption of dairy products. And it is the truth. We must tell the consumers what milk will do for them.

"Milk will promote efficiency," is another positive appeal. To verify it the Fleishman Co. started to give its employees milk every afternoon when the lowest ebb of accomplishment was reached. In a comparatively short time the firm reported a 25% increase in the efficiency of the force, simply because of that glass of milk at 3:30 p. m.

And increased consumption of dairy products reflects in increased sale of feedstuffs to feed the dairy cow.

A moving picture, "Catching Menhaden Fish," exhibited by the courtesy of Chas. M. Struven & Co., took the members thru the various phases of producing high-protein fish meal from the wary, bony, and indelible menhaden fish.

J. E. Poole felt that, as time was short, he ought not to give his address on "The Live Stock Situation." He suggested that it be published and the members could read it at their leisure.

Adjourned until 10:30 a. m., Friday.

The Banquet.

M. M. Nowak, chairman of the entertainment com'te, called a happy crowd into the Florentine room at 7 p. m. Thursday, to partake of a sumptuous banquet. Six courses were served not to speak of the cigars and cigarettes that followed them. In one corner of the room was a 5 piece jazz orchestra in action. An entertaining company of 15 heightened a spirit of revelry which lasted until 10 p. m.

Friday Morning's Session.

Pres. Keller called the meeting to order about 10:30 a. m.

N. G. Farber, Buffalo, N. Y., called attention to a pamphlet containing what the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and feed authorities say about "Calcium Carbonate," which was being distributed from the registration desk.

Thomas Law, of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Ass'n, Atlanta, Ga., spoke about co-operation with the feed men. Recently he spent a month traveling thru northern territory. The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n proved to be the best medium thru which to market cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal is one of the best forms of protein but the crushers are never able to produce an absolutely uniform product. Cotton seed varies in protein content. Sometimes as much as 4% or 5% in the same carload. At present this is being controlled as well as possible by laboratory tests.

C. A. Coddington, Auburn, N. Y., gave the report of the com'te on resolutions, expressing thanks to those who had contributed to the success of the meeting, and that "Sanity in Selling"; "Truth in Advertising" and "Emphasis on the positive, with avoidance of the negative" sides of our advertising shall dominate sales

effort, and that the Secretary at the first convenient opportunity shall so advise our membership.

H. Wehmann gave the auditing com'te's report. The books were found to be correct in each detail.

J. C. Reid had received an invitation from the Ass'n of Commerce of New Orleans suggesting the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n hold its 1925 convention in that city. After painting a splendid word picture of New Orleans, Mr. Reid made a motion the members suggest the executive com'te accept the invitation. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Reid made the report of the nominating com'te. The following officers were elected by an unanimous vote cast by the sec'y in ballot form.

Pres., E. W. Elmore, Oneonto, N. Y.; 1st Vice-Pres., D. A. Badenoch, Chicago, Ill.; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. F. Deibel, East St. Louis, Ill.; 3rd Vice-Pres., H. S. Austrian, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Traffic Manager, R. M. Field, Chicago.

Executive Com'te: W. E. Suits, Chicago, Ill., chairman; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Edgar, Memphis, Tenn.; G. A. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.; M. M. Nowak, Hammond, Ind.; H. A. Abbott, Chicago, Ill., and Pres. ex-officio.

Board of Directors: O. E. M. Keller, Chicago, Ill., chairman; C. U. Snyder, Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Ludwig, Boston, Mass.; H. Wehmann, Minneapolis, Minn.; Otto Weiss, Wichita, Kan.; S. J. Thompson, Cincinnati, O.; H. Roy Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa.; D. W. McMillen, Fort Wayne, Ind.; F. M. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.; J. C. Reid, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; C. A. Krause, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Atwood, Peoria, Ill.; B. T. Manard, New Orleans, La.; W. Hillix, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. R. Smith-Vaniz, Memphis, Tenn.; and Pres. ex-officio.

Chairman Keller announced a luncheon meeting of buyers to be presided over by D. W. McMillen. He called for a meeting of the newly elected board of directors and executive com'te immediately after the final adjournment.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes:

S. Mowat came from Detroit.

The register showed 233 present.

A good sprinkling of salesmen attended.

Wichita was well represented by E. R. Trout. From New Ulm, Minn., came J. B. Groebner.

G. F. Brown came up from Charleston, W. Va.

L. C. Newsome was a Pittsburgh representative.

The board of directors re-appointed L. F. Brown sec'y of the Ass'n.

C. G. Hooker came from Wausau, Wis.

New Orleans was represented by B. T. Manard.

Mrs. J. E. Riley was the official representative of the Three Minute Cereals Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

From Kentucky came A. D. MacLellan, J. M. Rapier, C. H. Williams, Owensboro; and J. L. Marshall, Louisville.

Milwaukee feed men present included H. N. Goeltzer, E. LaBudde, H. H. Ladish, E. R. Lauer, and J. W. Rice.

Arkansas members present included Guy Cameron, Little Rock; J. M. Cook, Helena; and C. L. Whyte, Pine Bluff.

Missouri men included J. G. Cunningham and W. Hillix, St. Joseph; and Soma Peto, A. H. Schmidt, Kansas City.

Colorado was represented by J. F. Baker, G. W. Terry, F. K. Wilson, C. E. Nelson, Lamar; and W. Coyle, and L. A. Heatherman, Denver.

St. Louis was represented by H. F. Ackhoff, J. E. Flynn, W. C. Greene, E. Hester, J. Leip-

man, R. E. Nye, F. Owen, A. F. Seay and A. E. Schneider.

Ohio sent A. B. Conkey, Cleveland; J. J. Curl, Marion; V. E. Berter, Dayton; S. J. Thompson, Cincinnati, and Mr. Thayer, Thayer.

Indiana was represented by M. G. Reitz, M. M. Nowak, and F. M. Rosenbrans, Hammond; O. S. Roberts, LaFayette, and C. E. Israel, Indianapolis.

Tennessee was well represented by A. W. Bosworth, M. M. Bosworth, W. A. Hall, W. R. Smith-Vaniz, T. E. Snyder, Memphis; and H. C. Tilford, Shelbyville.

Iowa representatives included E. Ewing, R. L. Hall, R. C. Holder, A. J. Meyer, J. A. O'Halloran, Clinton; R. A. Henderson, Sioux City; and G. E. Hillier, Cedar Rapids.

Feed samples were exhibited by Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., The Three Minute Cereals Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., and the Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

Illinois men present were E. C. Andrews, F. H. Deibel, J. C. Reid, East St. Louis; L. M. Fralich, L. H. Robertson, Abingdon, J. R. Jones, G. P. Stautz, Bloomington; R. L. Herrick, Harvard, and H. G. Atwood, Peoria.

Minneapolis representatives were T. F. Armstrong, F. Bergman, E. F. Carlston, A. G. Hessberg, I. S. Joseph, O. A. McCrea, R. Opsal, L. T. Phelps, P. J. Seidl, H. Shere, D. D. Slocum, E. H. Smith, J. R. Stuart, E. K. Warner, H. Wehmann, and E. S. Woodworth.

New York was represented by C. A. Coddington, E. E. Evans, Auburn; M. F. Cohn, F. C. Greutker, C. P. Wolverton, Buffalo; A. E. Palmer, W. G. Palmer, Waverly, M. W. Howard, Jamestown; C. T. Kayhart, E. S. Quinn, M. E. Dickson, C. J. Martenis and R. P. Walden, New York City.

Women present included Mrs. D. A. Badenoch, Miss I. Craig, Miss E. Fry, Mrs. M. M. Nowak, Miss I. K. Reimer, Mrs. A. F. Seay, Mrs. W. E. Suits, Mrs. A. E. Williamson, Chicago; Mrs. J. L. Marshall, Miss L. Marshall, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. L. T. Phelps, Minneapolis; Mrs. Thayer, Thayer, O.; and Mrs. E. R. Trout, Wichita, Kan.

Machinery and supply men present included N. G. Farber, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. E. Grodsky, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. M. Struven, Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Hazle, Jr., Chicago; G. W. Christopher, Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago; P. V. Ewing, Chicago; H. P. Ackhoff, St. Louis; L. W. Bryant, Chicago; H. W. Clements, Chicago; J. Instone, Richardson Scale Co., Chicago; W. R. Leathers, Sprout Waldron & Co., Chicago; E. V. Hoorman, Quincy, Ill.; J. H. Peek, Buffalo; W. A. Tanner, Chicago; and Chas. Waldron, Sprout Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. sent 13 different shipments from Georgia into Florida and North Carolina, at various times in 1917 and 1918. The U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed an information against it, alleging adulteration and misbranding. Analysis of samples of the articles showed that each consignment was deficient in protein and a portion of the product was deficient in fat. One of the consignments contained excessive cottonseed hulls. The case was tried before a jury which returned a verdict of guilty to counts 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 of the information, and not guilty to the remaining counts. The court imposed a fine of \$225 without costs.

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Macon, Ga., consigned 100 sacks of cottonseed meal to Jacksonville, Fla., on or about Oct. 25, 1922. The article was labeled in part: "100 Lbs. Net *** Cottonseed meal Guarantee Protein 36.00%." The U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Florida found the product was adulterated, a substance deficient in protein having been mixed and packed with it so the quality and strength was lowered, and he filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation. The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. admitted the allegations, but claimed the mislabeling was unintentional. The product was condemned and the court ordered that it might be released on payment of the costs and the execution of a bond of \$500.

Seeds

HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.—H. L. Green is planning to build a seed warehouse this year.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The word "Parkside," stenciled in black capital letters, comprises trade mark No. 194,646, filed by J. Oliver Johnson, Inc., for lawn-grass seeds.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.—Wedge Seeds Co. disposed of its retail department to the Albert Lea Seed Co. some time ago, and now does a strictly wholesale business.

LAUREL, MISS.—The Laurel Seed & Produce Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000. Among the incorporators are D. W. Davis and E. Malcolm Jones.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Nathan & Wolf Co. is completing arrangements whereby it will open a warehouse to handle wholesale seeds. A line of feeds may be added later on.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The death of Edwin T. Woolley, vice-pres. of the Western Seed Growers Ass'n, a prominent business man and church official in Ogden and Salt Lake City, was a severe blow to his many friends in the trade.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Safe Seed Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, to deal in field seeds, grains, hay, feed, and agricultural products. J. W. Nicolson is pres., G. W. Hales, vice-pres., and G. M. Merchant, sec'y-treas.

LANSING, MICH.—Representatives of the Michigan Elevator Exchange were scheduled to meet at Saginaw, June 4, to discuss the feasibility of establishing a bean picking plant for Michigan beans. Last year the exchange picked its own beans.

BELFAST, IRELAND.—Rumors in the Free State say the government intends passing a law to make it compulsory that all importers of flour also import at least 30% of offal with all the flour they bring in. The purpose is to cheapen the cost of feeding cattle by bringing down home millers' prices.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Due to the flooded conditions of the New York barge canal no flaxseed reached this port up until late in May. A shortage of flaxseed resulted and local mills were compelled to purchase from the Northwest. The demand for flaxseed has increased as the paint business is active and linseed oil is called for to a greater degree than was anticipated.

DIRECTORS of the Minnesota Grimm Alfalfa Growers Ass'n recently held their first meeting. Plans were made to bar inferior strains of Grimm alfalfa from the state. Present proposals state that Grimm alfalfa will be accepted from other states only when certified by proper authorities. Otherwise it must stand the test of 3 winterings. It was further proposed that the ass'n establish a cleaning plant.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for April, compared with April, 1923, and for ten months ending with April, are requested by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

IMPORTS.

	1924	April 1923	10 mos. ending April 1924	1923
Alfalfa, lbs....	667,391	66,620	11,484,370	4,464,452
Beans, lbs....	9,100,996	19,278,056	40,831,747	140,280,877
Clover, lbs....	1,452,984	168,270	24,219,265	608,666
Other grass seeds, lbs....	1,520,141	949,400	9,936,901	9,265,184
Pears, lbs....	852,800	786,610	13,871,091	24,595,291

EXPORTS.

	1924	April 1923	10 mos. ending April 1924	1923
Alfalfa, lbs....	8,248	17,114	300,808	375,146
Beans, lbs....	31,346	38,956	621,240	569,751
Pears, lbs....	11,251	8,623	162,760	81,482
Clover, lbs....	88,383	119,981	725,011	4,228,682
Timothy, lbs....	1,568,953	2,051,314	15,023,161	19,109,554
Other grass seeds, lbs....	150,602	165,237	3,203,290	3,803,603

WICHITA, KAN.—The Ross seed business, both wholesale and retail, has recently been purchased by W. J. Stevens, of the Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, and will probably be included in the latter company's line of seed stores at Tulsa, Muskogee, and Ft. Smith, Ark. For the past year Mr. Stevens has had charge of the Ross store as receiver. It will now go under the active management of L. B. McCausland and C. B. Stevens.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Eastern States Farmers Exchange has registered trade mark No. 191,760 for field, garden, and flower seeds. A scroll in a semi-circle carries the words, "Eastern States." Surrounded on two sides by the scroll is an isosceles triangle upon which is imposed a second triangle in the same position but of smaller size. Between the outer edge of the larger triangle and the inner edge of the scroll are lines drawn to represent the rays of the sun.

OLNEY, ILL.—The Olney Seed & Feed Co. has purchased the business of the Frank H. Vice & Co. with which was consolidated the Flora Seed & Milling Co. The plant at Flora has been closed down and the equipment moved to Olney. The services of Frank H. Vice, Sr., have been retained and Linton Vice will manage the new company, which is adding to its regular lines, the handling of all kinds of feeds, both wholesale and retail.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Three of the six linseed oil mills in Minneapolis are closed and the other three will close this month due to the short seed supplies. Three of the four mills in Chicago are shut down. Buffalo production of oil will depend upon the demand for the by-product. Argentine seed can be secured there, tho at some disadvantage compared with New York Harbor mills. Western demand must depend upon the later source until the arrival of the new domestic crop.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

IMPORTS of forage plant seeds, permitted entry in the United States under the seed importation act, for the period between July 1, 1923, to Apr. 30, 1924, in pounds were: Alfalfa, 11,295,400; Canada bluegrass, 797,200; alsike clover, 10,779,200; crimson clover, 7,277,100; red clover, 24,485,400; white clover, 1,317,000; clover mixtures, 74,000; meadow fescue, 300; grass mixtures, 100; broom-corn millet, 564,100; foxtail millet, 170,400; orchard grass, 582,300; rape, 6,126,700; redtop, 100; English ryegrass, 1,826,700; Italian ryegrass, 1,011,300; hairy vetch, 2,748,700; spring vetch, 730,300; compared with imports of the same period a year previous which were: Alfalfa, 8,161,400; Canada bluegrass, 749,500; alsike clover, 5,536,100; crimson clover, 2,027,300; red clover, 444,800; white clover, 412,300; clover mixtures, 15,700; agrostis mixtures, 2,600; grass mixtures, 100; broom-corn millet, 4,419,600; foxtail millet, 65,300; orchard grass, 768,000; rape, 6,361,400; redtop, 11,400; English ryegrass, 1,632,400; Italian ryegrass, 803,600; hairy vetch, 1,451,300; spring vetch, 1,618,000.

Dodder a Dangerous Parasite.

Dodder has obtained a foothold in some sections of Minnesota, according to A. C. Army of the farm crops section at University Farm. This is a parasitic weed particularly detrimental to alfalfa and clover. It starts from a seed in the soil but soon detaches itself to live upon the juices of other plants.

"Dodder," says Mr. Army, "is a plant with stems about the size of the lead in an ordinary pencil. These stems twine around and take their food from alfalfa and clover plants. As the dodder plants become mature, they turn a golden yellow and are easily seen. They should be watched carefully and destroyed before they have opportunity to produce seed.

"Clover and alfalfa seed containing dodder should not be purchased or planted anywhere in the state. Particular attention should be given to keeping fields free from dodder in all seed producing sections."

Program American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Among the speakers at the annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 19 and 20, are David Schmidt on "Does Hardness Unfit a Seed for Duty?" C. H. Meyers, of Cornell University on "The Function of Co-operation Between Seedsmen and Agricultural Experiment Stations"; Geo. E. Starr of Michigan Agricultural College on "The Problem of Good Seed for the Vegetable Gardener," and Walter G. Campbell, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, on "The Administration of Federal Regulatory Laws."

Com'ites will report on seed testing and plant disease investigation, on customs and tariffs, on postal laws, on garden bureau, on legislation.

The Ass'n counsel will have a special report, and a discussion will be had on "Profits in the Seed Business," with a report by certified public accountants.

Alleges Stowage Combine.

Geo. Mundy, contractor and investor, recently filed charges before the Grain Commission declaring grain stowage in the Port of Vancouver, B. C., is controlled by a stevedoring trust. He demanded the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring Co. and the Empire Stevedoring Co. be investigated for having an agreement whereby they maintain prices that range as high as 319% above the prices being paid at Montreal for similar work.

Due to this combine, Mr. Mundy alleges, grain is stowed in an extravagant and uneconomical manner at Vancouver. Investigations, which he asserts he made, show that where \$6.20 per thousand bushels of wheat is charged for stowage in Vancouver, only \$1.50 is being charged at Montreal.

Average low stowing prices on the Continent were \$2.72 against \$5.36 in Vancouver, a difference of 97% in favor of Vancouver stevedores. A handsome enough profit could be made at 10 or 11 cents per ton, he declares, but the stevedoring companies at present charge a ship \$1,000 more than an amount that would give them a fair profit.

WHERE DID Dent Corn Come From? titles an article by H. A. Wallace (Wallace's Farmer, 48 (1923), No. 33). According to historical evidence given, dent corn seems to have originated by crossing the gourdseed type with flint corn. The difficulty in holding a dent variety up to its maximum productivity is caused, it appears, by this hybrid origin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines is proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative V. L. Berger of Wisconsin. The measure calls for the purchase of these huge properties with government bonds or the proceeds from the sale of a government issue at a price to be determined by a commission as the actual physical value. A department of transportation and telegraphs would operate the systems.

Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1923, were as follows:

FLAXSEED.

	Receipts—1924	Receipts—1923	Shipments—1924	Shipments—1923
Chicago, bus.....	171,000	50,000	7,000	21,000
Duluth, bus.....	359,469	238,008	182,784	155,355
Milwaukee, bus.....	58,630	45,860	520	51,702
Minneapolis, bus.....	295,580	400,700	104,650	20,510
New York, bus.....	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior, bus.....	120,200	90,918	64,020	46,308

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs.....	65,000	380,000	1,221,000	1,394,000
Milwaukee, lbs.....	172,640	472,882	849,737	1,327,173

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs.....	250,000	350,000	332,000	223,000
New York, bags.....	600	.....	730	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.....	177,675	111,380	810,953	578,935

KAFIR AND MILO

Kansas City, bus.....	273,900	75,900	24,300	138,000
St. Joseph, bus.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis, bus.....	26,400	20,400	25,020	1,090

Texas Dealers Celebrate at Camp Landa

The annual gathering of the Texas dealers this year was intended to be a pleasure jaunt as well as business conference, so many of them brot their wives and some their entire families. At least one-half came in automobiles and those who came on the steam cars were met by citizens with "courtesy cars" and quickly transferred to Camp Landa. Many of the cars of citizens were kept at the beck and call of the dealers at all times, and everyone was invited to "Hop in and take a ride" about the beautiful park and city. Banners, flags and decorations at every turn reflected the determination of the local committee to make the dealers feel welcome, and they did. A large brass band led them to the Convention Hall for the first session and then serenaded the early arrivals.

The 27th annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order in the convention hall of Landa Park, New Braunfels, Tex., Friday, May 23rd, at 10:30, by Pres. Douglass W. King of San Antonio.

The Rev. J. E. Young delivered the invocation.

His Honor, Mayor F. G. Blumberg, welcomed the dealers to the city and gave the visitors the park as well as the city.

Harry Landa of the Landa Milling Co., also welcomed the dealers and expressed the pleasure of the citizens of New Braunfels at the opportunity to entertain the grain dealers of the state.

J. V. Neuhaus, Houston, vice-pres. of the Ass'n, responded and thanked the hosts for their very cordial welcome.

Pres. King in his annual address said:

President King Told the Texas Ass'n.

We are indeed glad to see so many visitors from a distance; glad to greet the millers and welcome the many ladies. In our effort to get away from a set program, to have no long papers, those making long speeches will be hauled before the Kangaroo court.

Your executive committee has given much time and thought to the rate cases, the question of new members, collection of dues and the economical operation of your association. In hope of promoting the freight rate interests of our members we believe it would be to the advantage of our association to join or contribute to the Texas Industrial Traffic League. By such a move we would have more influential representation at every rate hearing.

While your organization has many pressing problems to struggle with each year, the matter of legislation deserves more careful consideration by our membership. The general apathy and indifference of members in writing to representatives in Congress as requested is most discouraging to the officers who are trying to promote your interests. Sec'y Dorsey insists it is a crime. You must keep constantly in mind that your eternal vigilance is the price you must pay for your liberty. It is up to each member to do his part and not leave it all to the other fellow.

The proposed enactment of the price fixing McNary-Haugen Bill has caused us considerable worry and we have striven earnestly to secure a reduction of the telephone and telegraph charges, all of which would have been much more encouraging and surer of attainment had your officers received the active and enthusiastic support of every member.

All grain dealers are directly interested in the farmer and are anxious to obtain fair prices for his products. I am pleased to inform you that during the last year but thirteen differences have been arbitrated. In 1921 we had 109 cases, while in 1917 we had 71 cases. This remarkable change is no doubt due largely to a closer study of our trade rules by the members as well as to a fairer attitude of the members toward one another.

Every business man is firmly convinced that we are struggling with too much legislation and most of us suspect that Congress is our greatest curse. All shippers appreciate that the revision of our entire rate structure as proposed in Congress will unsettle many lines of business for years to come. A complete change in the freight tariffs would be very disastrous and take many lines of business years to readjust itself to the new conditions.

Your executive committee has seriously considered the matter of incorporating your association and after much study and discussion has decided that it seems the best thing to do.

In closing I wish to appeal to the members to give your officers more co-operation in protesting, or appealing to your representatives in our law making bodies. They merit your active support and it will help you.

Sec'y-Treas. H. B. Dorsey presented a brief annual report.

The sec'y's report was approved and ordered filed.

R. S. Cole, chairman of the Arbitration Com'te, reported that 16 cases had been filed involving \$2,181.28. Three of these cases had been withdrawn. The com'te met but once, heard 11 cases and cleaned the docket. Two cases have been filed since.

I am pleased to say that a most friendly spirit prevails among our members and all show a more kindly consideration for one another. Hence some cases are settled by the disputants in conference, to the great relief of the com'te.

Douglass W. King, chairman of the Appeals Com'te, reported that 4 cases had been appealed during the year and 1 was carried over, three of these have been decided.

R. I. Merrill of the Tri-State Appeals Board reported that but one case had been considered by the committee by mail, resulting in an unanimous decision, so the members of the com'te have a high regard for the opinions of each other.

U. S. Pawkett of the San Antonio Freight Bureau, in discussing transportation problems, said:

The readjustment of our rate structure has been proposed in Congress. If that resolution carries our rates will be unsettled for ten years or more. This is only one of much disturbing legislation proposed.

We are having many changes in rates on grain and grain products, all of which seem to effect a reduction of the difference between the rates on grain and grain products.

If we get a new rate based on the mileage it will cause an upheaval of our entire intrastate rate structure.

If the grain dealers would contribute \$1,200 per year to the support of the League they would have better representation in all hearings and your trade should profit in all rate controversies affecting your business.

The Texas Industrial Traffic League asked the co-operation of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n in this work.

Pres. King appointed as a com'te on Resolutions: B. E. Clement, Waco; S. Rothschild, Houston; J. C. Mytinger, Wichita Falls; Gus Gieseke, San Antonio; C. M. Cartey, Ft. Worth; Harry Kearns, Amarillo; L. C. McMurry, Pampa; and J. W. Jockusch, Galveston.

Constitution and By-Laws: J. V. Neuhaus, Houston; G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth; O. J. Allen, El Paso, and Victor Davidson, Galveston.

Trade Rules: W. H. Killingsworth, San Antonio; S. N. Noble, Tulsa; R. L. Cole, Krum and Fred Honea, Dallas.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

Friday Afternoon Session.

The second session was called to order in the Convention Hall of Landa Park by Pres. King at 3 p. m.

Mr. Storms of San Antonio invited the dealers to come to San Antonio Sunday morning for a drive about the city and for luncheon.

Rev. Young led the members in a memorial service for deceased members, L. G. Bellew of Pilot Point and Paul Weiser of Hico.

Fred E. Watkins, Pres. of the Grain Deal-

ers Nat'l Ass'n, read a paper, on Legislative Tendencies, part of which follows:

Breakdown of Parliamentary Government.

In Europe they are frankly talking of the breakdown of the parliamentary form of government. We see the English lawmaking body practically deadlocked with no party sufficiently strong to control the majority of the votes and holding the reins of power only through sufferance of one or more of the other groups. Future elections in England will probably continue to result in stalemates and we may see substituted the "Bloc" system with many minority groups for the historic two party system with its great contributions throughout past generations to the progress of liberty and free government.

In Italy the situation became so bad that its parliament was a scandal. Bureaucracy had gone to seed and certain classes with the aid of politicians had practically waterlogged the country until business was at a standstill. It required two or more individuals to do one man's reasonable and fair stint. Do you know of any such condition as that in America? It took a revolution and a dictator to lift Italy out of the situation into which that country had drifted. Are such heroic measures to become necessary in this fair land of ours in the not distant future? Already our press, looking at the Congress in Washington milling around in mud and oil and whispering in corners while grave national questions go unheeded, are beginning to talk about not only the impotency of Congress but the possible breakdown of our representative system of government.

Attacks on Federal Constitution.—But even more serious than the attempts on the part of legislators to govern by law our downstiffing and our uprising and the selfish destructive efforts of organized minorities, is the determined attacks on the federal constitution itself. This fundamental document containing our bill of rights and setting up the closely adjusted system of checks and balances between the various branches of our government is being amended with an ease and rapidity which would have been thought impossible during the latter decades of the last century.

For forty-three years previous to 1913, this bulwark of our liberty, under whose beneficent protection this nation had prospered beyond the wildest dreams of our forefathers, was untouched, until the sixteenth amendment ushered into being the income tax. The wisdom of its adoption has not yet been fully demonstrated after more than ten years' trial. In fact, it is today under fire more than at any time since its adoption, because of the inequalities and the cumbersome inquisitorial administration of the laws permitted thereunder.

The ensuing amendments dealing with the direct election of senators, prohibition (which many men think was the last amendment) and woman's suffrage (which was, in fact, the final one to date) were ratified in comparatively rapid succession. Without going into a discussion of these changes in our fundamental law, it can be said in passing that there is grave doubt in the minds of some of our best thinkers whether the inherent right "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" by the citizens of this country has been materially advanced by these modifications in our constitution. But these amendments are fixed, and it is very doubtful whether they will be repealed soon, if ever. It behooves the citizens of this country to study their effect on our national life before venturing to further modify our basic law.

Our interest should be centered on the present suggestions for further amendments of this precious heritage from our forefathers. One hundred amendments on at least twenty different phases of the constitution were offered in the last congress and are being renewed in the present one. The most radical suggestion is the clipping of the power of the Supreme Court, that safeguard of the rights of the individual American citizen throughout the past history of this country. Making its decisions subject to review and reversal by the legislative branch is the most serious blow at the fundamentals of our system of government advanced to date. The mere fact that any one has the effrontery to suggest such a thing is evidence of the dangers which threaten the stability of our form of government.

President Coolidge said in this connection in September of 1923:

"The Constitution is not self-perpetuating. If it is to survive, it will be because it has public support. Such support is not a passive, but an active operation. It means making adequate sacrifice to maintain what is of public benefit.

"The Constitution of the United States is the final refuge of every right that is enjoyed by any American citizen. So long as it is observed, those rights will be secure. Whenever it falls into disrespect or disrepute, the end of orderly organized government, as we have known it for more than one hundred and twenty-five years, will be at hand. The Constitution represents a government of law. There is only one other form of authority, and that is a gov-

ernment of force. Americans must make their choice between these two. One signifies justice and liberty; the other tyranny and oppression. To live under the American Constitution is the greatest political privilege that was ever accorded to the human race."

In the Grip of a Great Movement.—But some of you may ask what is there to do about it all. This is not new. We are aware of these conditions. We are in the grip of a great movement which is sweeping this nation on to the inevitable completion of the political cycle. We are powerless to stop this drift. To my mind, the answer is this: The American citizen still is and can continue to be sovereign in this country and there is sufficient wisdom and patriotism and ability to check this tendency toward mobocracy and hold our form of government intact for posterity if and when the nation is thoroughly aroused. I believe that the majority of our citizens are now sick of irrational theories and political nostrums, experimental schemes in government borrowed largely from abroad, springing from conditions surrounding decadent governments of the old world, many of which have recently passed into oblivion.

In conclusion, I leave with you "A Query" by Berton Braley, in the Charleston "Mail":

A QUERY.

You say your taxes are too high,
But do you vote?
About extravagance you sigh,
But do you vote?
How long, you wail, must we endure
This state of things which keeps us poor?
How long? I do not know, I'm sure;
But do you vote?

The lights are bad, the streets a mess;
But do you vote?
Your indignation you express,
But do you vote?
You say the bosses rule the show,
That graft is reaching high and low,
And doubtless all you say is so.
But—do you vote?

You growl at rotten politics,
But do you vote?
You howl at bosses and their tricks,
But do you vote?
You say, oh Decent Citizen,
(We've heard you, time and time again)
"We want things run by business men!"
But—do you vote?

Unless you do (I wonder, DO you?)
You've got just what is coming to you!—

Pres. King highly commended the recommendations of Pres. Watkins.

Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo, in calling on dealers for the good of the order asked members to speak right out from experience.

Jno. E. Bishop, Houston, told of an embarrassing situation when after inducing a man of affairs to come across the state to address the Ass'n a politician wore out the audience with a long harangue, so all walked out before my friend got the floor. All members should give a more earnest support to the Ass'n.

Mr. Barrett, Pampa: No organization can attain maximum results, but we get splendid satisfaction from getting acquainted with the men who are handling our shipments.

Victor Davidson, Galveston: By working together and helping our officers we make it easier for our officers to help the trade to better conditions.

A. C. Waters: Our Ass'n is what the members make it. If you put nothing into it, you can not expect to get much out of it.

Mr. Storms, Mr. Hart and Mr. Richter were called upon.

Harry Kearns: One thing the members could do for the good of the Ass'n that is often overlooked is that each of us could induce many of the outsiders to come in and help to make the Ass'n stronger and better. The younger men especially could do much to help promote the interests of all.

J. V. Neuhaus, chairman of the Com'ite on Amendments, reported favorably on changing the Ass'n to a corporation without capital stock and read the statute and the charter authorizing the incorporation.

Action deferred to the next session.

W. H. Killingsworth of San Antonio of the Com'ite on Trade Rules presented its report and the following changes were adopted after considerable discussion and the presentation of other amendments:

Amendments to Trade Rules.

Amend Trade Rule 38 by adding following paragraph: "If railroad agent demands more freight than allowed by shipper, shipper shall be notified and if demurrage accrues on this account shipper shall be responsible."

Amend both sections Rule 4, "Confirmations," inserting after word wire "or telephone and confirm in writing." This refers to wire notification of errors or differences in confirmations.

Amend Trade Rule 9, "Incomplete Shipments," to read as follows: "When the seller finds that he will not be able to complete a contract within the agreed limit, it shall be his duty so to advise the buyer by telephone, confirmed in writing, or by telegraph, on or before the last day of the life of the contract, whereupon it shall be the duty of the buyer at once to elect either to buy in for account of the seller, to cancel the deficit outright, or with the consent of the seller to extend the contract to cover said deficit."

If the seller fails to notify the buyer of his inability to complete his contract, as above provided, the liability of the seller shall continue until the buyer, by the exercise of due diligence, can determine whether the seller has defaulted, when the buyer shall immediately (a) agree with the seller upon an extension of the contract to cover the deficit, (b) cancel the contract outright, (c) cancel at its fair market value, (d) buy in the deficit for the seller's account. In any event the buyer shall notify the seller of action immediately.

Amend Trade Rule 19 by adding after the words shipment is to apply, "and shall be signed in accordance with the rules of the carriers."

Add as Rule 22 the following: "BROKER: (a) A broker is one who is engaged for others, on a commission basis, in negotiating contracts relative to property with the custody of which, actual or constructive, he has no concern. A person is not a broker:

First—Who has possession and absolute control of merchandise shipped to him to sell and collect the price. (Therefore a commission merchant to whom grain is consigned for sale is not a broker).

Second—Who receives a salary instead of a commission or a brokerage.

Third—Who acts for one principal to the exclusion of all others.

(b) A broker has power to bind his principals only to the extent of his instructions and the principals are not liable for any acts of the broker in excess of such instructions.

(c) A broker who, in good faith or otherwise, exceeds his authority is liable for resulting damages.

(d) A broker who negotiates a contract without disclosing his principal until the real principal's name is given up and accepted by the other party.

(e) A broker who, in good faith, negotiates a contract which is in accord with instructions from both of his principals who, at the time of negotiations, advises each principal the name of the other, and who completes such negotiations in accordance with the rules and customs governing such transactions, thereby fulfills all his obligations and has no further liability to either of his principals. The contract so nego-

tiated is valid and binding between the buyer and seller, the same as if it had been negotiated directly between them.

(f) Brokerage shall be credited when contract is accepted by the principals of the transaction."

Change Trade Rule 35 to read as follows: "The tender of a higher grade of the same kind of grain, seed, hay, etc., than the one contracted for shall be deemed a valid tender."

Change Trade Rule 36 to read as follows: "SIZE OF CARS: A carload of any commodity shall be any car loaded in accordance with the requirements of the published tariffs. A capacity car shall be any car loaded in accordance with the marked capacity and carriers' tariffs. On car contracts, not actually loaded, 60,000 lbs. capacity cars and 36 feet in length shall be deemed minimum."

Transpose the following sentence in paragraph a, Trade Rule 27, "Contract grade is here defined as the highest grade mentioned in the contract" to the beginning of the rule.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

Saturday Morning Session.

The third session was called to order by Pres. King in the Convention Hall at 10:35 a. m. Saturday.

J. V. Neuhaus outlined the plan under which it was proposed to incorporate the Ass'n and read the provisions of the charters.

The constitution was then amended as follows:

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Amended the Constitution by adding to Article 1 of the Constitution: "The fiscal year of this organization shall begin with June 1st of each year."

Amended the Constitution by changing Section 12, Article 3, of the By-Laws to read: "If dues and assessments are not paid in advance, after ten days' notice, the Secretary shall draw demand draft with exchange and if same is not paid, then said member shall make himself liable to be suspended at the discretion of the Executive Committee."

Amended Section 2 of Article 9 of the Constitution, increasing the deposit fee in arbitration cases from \$7.50 to \$20.00.

Upon motion of E. M. Crouch the Ass'n then adopted the proposal to incorporate the Constitution as amended and the charter as presented.

Ben E. Clement, Waco, Chairman of the Resolutions Com'ite, presented the following which were adopted:

Denounce the Howell-Barkley Bill.

Whereas, the country is now confronted by another attempt of national labor leaders to jam through Congress a bill designed to abolish the Railroad Labor Board and to forever establish the closed shop in the railroad industry, and

Whereas, we have a distinct recollection of the methods employed to accomplish the enactment of the Adamson law, which added hun-

Officers Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, 1924-25.



Standing: 2nd Vice-Pres. H. L. Kearns, Amarillo; and Directors R. H. Wagenfuehr, New Braunfels; R. L. Cole, Krum; J. C. Mytinger, Wichita Falls. Sitting: Sec'y H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth; Pres. J. V. Neuhaus, Houston; 1st Vice-Pres. A. P. Hughston, Plano.

dreds of millions of dollars to our annual freight bill, without a corresponding benefit to labor in general; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we emphatically declare all such methods as unpatriotic and un-American, and denounce the Howell-Barkley bill as class legislation of the most obnoxious character, against which our association will forever stand. And be it further

RESOLVED, That in our judgment the Transportation Act of 1920 should be let alone until there is justifiable reason for its amendment. Under the administration of this law we have enjoyed satisfactory transportation service and at such rates as are consistent with the operating expenses of the railroads. It is our firm belief that the way to get lower freight rates is to permit the carriers such freedom from unwise restrictions as will enable them to improve their property and increase their capacity for service, thereby making it possible to bring about further economies in operation.

Excessive Taxation.

Whereas, the president of the United States, Hon. Calvin Coolidge, in his recent veto message of the Bonus Bill, has sounded a note of warning against unwise and extravagant use of public funds; and against the operation of political blocs and the present tendency toward radicalism; and

Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that both senators from Texas and a majority of Texas representatives voted to over-ride the President's veto, thereby assisting to inflict on the people of this country this unwise and unnecessary legislation, thereby seriously jeopardizing the possibility of securing much needed relief from excessive taxation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Texas Grain Dealers' Ass'n, that we express our most hearty approval of the action of the President in vetoing said Bonus Bill, and that we express our most vigorous and severe condemnation of the action of our senators and the representatives who voted to over-ride the veto of this bill by the President; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by our Secretary to the President of the United States and a copy to our two Texas senators and each Texas representative in Congress.

Join Industrial Traffic League.

Whereas, the rate situation, so vital to the welfare of the grain trade and of such tremendous importance to our great state and section, is so complicated and diversified that the inexpert, or otherwise employed, are incompetent to cope with the conditions confronting us; and

Whereas, the Texas Industrial Traffic League, recently organized and equipped to meet the emergency, is the logical agency for the protection of the interests of the grain trade of this state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Ass'n commend to its Executive Committee the advisability of constituting Mr. F. A. Leflingwell, Traffic Manager of the Industrial Traffic League, the representative in all rate matters affecting the membership and interests of the Texas Grain Dealers' Ass'n, under the supervision and direction of the said Executive Committee, and that this Ass'n contribute the amount requested, \$1,200 annually, to the maintenance and support of the Texas Industrial Traffic League, and to meet this contribution the Executive Committee be and is hereby instructed to levy an assessment, ask for contributions, or use any other method their judgment suggests, for the discharge of the above named financial obligation to the League.

A TRIBUTE TO LEVI BELEW.

The Grim Reaper, our Supreme Inspector, has removed from the ranks of this Association our dearly beloved member and friend, Levi G. Belew; be it

RESOLVED, That the following tribute to his memory be entered upon the minutes of this Ass'n and a copy thereof furnished to his bereaved widow.

Levi Belew was one of the organizers of this Association, and from its inception has been a constant and directing influence in its affairs. A member whose heart and soul were back of his efforts all through these many years, and during all of which time he occupied an official position therein and attended, without exception, every meeting both of his committees and of the organization.

The chief charm of this good man was his loyalty to his friends and his affectionate regard of them.

This wonderful store of affection seemed to radiate from his big heart at all times and he has never been known to speak ill of anyone at any time.

The affectionate disposition of this man has so endeared him to the membership that his presence amongst us is sorely missed and we grieve his absence.

He was a man of great honor and his obligations to his fellowman seemed always his chief concern—and his religion.

Such a man had no enemies and such a soul as was housed in his strong body deserves a

happy haven, and this Ass'n, in convention assembled, offers this tribute to his memory and prays for the blessing of eternal peace to his ashes and to his great soul which has departed therefrom.

Thanks to New Braunfels.

Whereas, the Chamber of Commerce and citizens have made our stay in New Braunfels one of, if not the most pleasant meetings held in the twenty-seven years of our existence by their courteous consideration and earnest effort to serve our every want, and the location and beauty of Landa Park affording every facility for pleasure and enjoyment; and

Whereas, every promise made by Mr. Frank White, representing the Chamber of Commerce and citizenship, has been more than fulfilled, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Texas Grain Dealers' Ass'n in its twenty-seventh annual meeting extend their sincere thanks to the Chamber of Commerce and citizenship, and especially to Col. Harry Landa and Dr. Young, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Frank White, Mr. Bob Wagenfuehr and the ladies' committee for their sincere hospitality and the wonderful entertainment furnished us.

Jno. E. Bishop, Houston, presented an invitation to the Ass'n to hold its next annual meeting in Houston.

Upon motion it was declared the sense of those present that the annual meeting be held in Houston next year.

Harry Kearns, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo invited the Ass'n to meet in Amarillo in 1926.

O. J. Allen of El Paso invited the Ass'n to meet beside a river which is dry on one side and wet on the other.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of J. V. Neuhaus, Houston, for President; A. P. Hughston of Plano for 1st Vice-Pres.; Harry Kearns of Amarillo, 2nd Vice-Pres. and H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, Sec'y-Treas.

Members of Executive Com'tee: J. C. Mytinger of Wichita Falls; R. L. Cole, Krum, and R. H. Wagenfuehr, New Braunfels.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered President King for his services during the year.

J. V. Neuhaus, Houston, thanked the dealers for the confidence shown in electing him President.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

Chester L. Weeks was there for St. Louis, Mo.

New Mexico had a representative: R. A. Yost.

From Wichita, Kan., O. E. Bedell and E. F. Beyer.

W. H. Ingalls represented the Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Ft. Worth.

A luncheon was tendered to all the ex-presidents of the Ass'n by Sec'y Dorsey.

The fishing and boating on the spring and river gave lots of joy but few fish.

J. W. Greer of the Marfield Grain Co. came from far away Minneapolis, Minn.

Grain Inspector J. F. Shanley represented the San Antonio Grain & Hay Exchange.

Dealers in bags present were J. H. Compton, C. H. Lewis and D. W. Marshall, all of Galveston sent J. C. Crouch, V. H. Davidson, J. W. Jockusch, H. F. Johnson and Felix Meyer.

The barbecue in Landa Park the last evening was a most filling occasion and everyone thoroly enjoyed the treat.

The club tents back of Camp Placid were scenes of tense activity both day and night, but only money talked there.

A battle royal between 6 and 8 colored boxers was given each evening on a large raised platform in front of Camp Landa.

Everyone enjoyed the bathing pool with its clear spring water, even the non-bathers hung onto the seats along the high bank.

Along each bank of the spring-fed Comal were large clusters of caladiums which had already attained a luxuriant growth.

Dallas; O. V. Foman and M. R. Perkins, both of Houston, Tex.

E. W. Lott exhibited a working model of the Carter-Mayhew Disc Separator and Dwight Dill represented the S. Howes Co.

A few Oklahoma dealers ventured to New Braunfels: H. M. Joyce and A. D. Windsor of Frederick, C. E. Munn, Enid, and R. A. McClintock.

The baseball game was full of interesting plays and lots of excitement. The city Smart Alecs won over the country Dumbbells by the score of 12 to 6.

Waco, Tex., had among its representatives J. M. Clement, Ben Clement and B. E. Clement, Jr., F. R. Cornforth, W. W. Early, H. F. Hellmuth, C. H. Kendrick and E. C. Sparks.

Gaylord Stone expected to win the footrace, but the fleet-footed Sister Sue of Dallas, co-operating with a number of strong heavyweights, defeated him, in fact he was pinned to the track.

Each evening the attractively decorated Convention Hall was converted into a dancing pavillion, and with bewitching partners and enchanting music many dealers who had not danced for years did not miss a single dance all evening. They surely had one big lark.

The delegation from Kansas City included O. T. Cook, F. W. Davidson, F. J. Fitzpatrick and F. A. Theis of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., H. C. Gamage of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., G. A. Johnson and Paul Uhlmann.

Houston had a good representation by W. R. Archer, J. E. Bishop, E. C. Douglas, E. C. Downman, H. F. Mengden, W. C. McLelland, Aaron F. Miller, S. Rothschild and J. V. Neuhaus.

Included in the Fort Worth delegation were Kent Barber, W. O. Brackett, H. B. and Royce Dorsey, E. and C. Ferguson, Peyton S. Ingraham, L. Jenison, E. R. Kolp, R. I. Merrill, C. E. Muchmore, Leo Potishman, E. G. and Mc Call, J. A. Simons, and G. Stone.

Texas dealers in attendance included: O. J. Allen, El Paso; C. S. Barrett, Pampa; Walter A. Barlow, Amarillo; E. E. Bond, Bay City; W. B. Chambers, Sanger; A. E. Childers, Temple; C. C. Chinski, Beaumont.

T. F. Duvall, Whitney; P. W. Erb, Dallas; L. Floyd, Lockney; L. Gross, Lacoste; C. R. Hayes, Whitney; Ben Hill, McKinney; M. B. Hill, Hillsboro; A. G. Hinn, Plainview.

W. H. Killingsworth and D. W. King of San Antonio; L. C. McMurtry, Pampa; J. C. Mytinger, Wichita Falls; George Reinhardt, McKinney; L. W. Renshaw, Rhome; A. F. Roberts, Winters.

E. G. Schuhardt, Dalhart; T. F. Smith, Belton; Ben F. Smith, Sherman; Sol Stern, Austin; S. Strader, Amarillo; W. J. Stump, Georgetown; C. R. Terry, Corsicana; R. E. Wendland, Killean; A. C. Waters, San Angelo; and E. E. Wood, Jr., Bay City.

Sunday at San Antonio.

Sunday morning a large number of the dealers with their families hurried to the Alamo in San Antonio, 30 miles away, which was opened on Sunday, contrary to usual practice for the special benefit of the visiting dealers.

Two speakers addressed the dealers giving a history of the Alamo and an interesting account of its brave defense by 180 men under Colonel Travis and their final slaughter by several thousand Mexicans under Gen'l Santa Anna. After an inspection of this wonderful old mission and its relics of Texas independence, the dealers were taken for a forty mile drive about the boulevards and the parks of beautiful San Antonio, an old yet a very modern city, which claims to be the metropolis of the Lone Star State.

After the drive and inspection of the Old Mission de Concepcion the dealers were taken to the Mexicane Restaurant and served the following Mexican menu:

MENU		
Chile con Carne	Tamales	Frijoles
Sopa de Arroz	Enchiladas	Tortillas de Maiz
Puros	Cerveza (Beer)	Dulce Mexicano

A vote of thanks was tendered the San Antonio Exchange and the visitors scattered in many directions. All will long remember the pleasant days at Landa Park and San Antonio.

The host was the San Antonio Grain and Hay Exchange and its

Officers: Arthur Storms, President; Douglass W. King, Vice President; Walter Jenull, Sec'y & Treas.

Directors: Gus Giesecke, H. A. Maruchau, R. N. Garrett, W. H. Killingsworth; J. F. Shanley, Chief Inspector.

Members: Liberty Mills, Pioneer Mills, Maruchau Grain Co., Southern Grain & Seed Co., W. H. Killingsworth, Walter Jenull, Ferd Staffel, Dandee Feed & Milling Co., Douglass W. King.

Terminal Elevator Men Re-elect.

The Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, the membership of which includes operators of elevators at several of the leading terminal markets, held its annual meeting at Chicago June 6, and re-elected E. P. Peck of Omaha, Neb., pres., and Harry M. Stratton of Milwaukee, Wis., vice pres.



Texas Dealers and their Families at Landa Park, New Braunfels, May 23, 1924

Feedstuffs

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—John C. Reid is now at the head of the Three Minute Cereal Co.

YORK, PA.—"Premier," in heavy, black type, comprises trade mark No. 194,348, for poultry feeds, filed by Hesperheide & Thompson.

YAKIMA, WASH.—The Miller Flour Mills is installing machinery in the new poultry and dairy feed plant it is building close by its flour mills.

LANCASTER, CAL.—Joseph Bacon will start a new feed and grain business in the near future. The building to house it is almost completed.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—The H. J. Venus Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by H. J. Venus, R. P. Coll, and others.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Salesmen and numerous representatives of the Park & Pollard Co. held a convention and banquet at the Hotel Statler, May 23.

TULSA, OKLA.—The Binding-Stevens Feed Co. has installed an automatic grinding and mixing mill for making poultry and dairy feeds in large quantities.

LAWRENCE, IND.—The Lawrence Feed & Fuel Co. has been incorporated for \$10,000 by G. C. William, H. E. Van Sickle, and M. L. McDaniel to deal in feeds and fuel.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. H. Hein, manager of the millfeed department of E. S. Woodworth & Co. and with that firm for 23 years, has resigned to enter business independently.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Arcady Farms Milling Co. filed trade mark No. 194,389, on Mar. 25, for prepared livestock feed. It consists of the words, "Dinner Bell" in heavy, black type.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—F. F. Bushmeyer, dealing in hay and feed, purchased a site for a warehouse recently, for \$13,450. Building of a 1-story frame warehouse is progressing rapidly.

HARMONY, MINN.—The Equity Elevator has been sold to the Harmony Lumber Co. for storage purposes. Feed and flour will be handled in the main section after improvements have been made.

ONTARIO, CAL.—The Hickey Warehouse Co. has opened a large, new warehouse here. It is understood the firm intends to add a feed milling plant later, to work in connection with the storage warehouse.

ABILENE, KAN.—M. C. Steen has been transferred from the local mill of the Denver Alfalfa Products Milling Co. to Rocky Ford, Colo. C. E. Patterson has taken over the management of the mill here.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—G. H. Hamm has discontinued the Hamm Brokerage Co. and become associated with the L. C. Worth Commission Co., manufacturers of mixed feeds and jobbers of flour, as sec'y and sales manager.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The E. R. Boynton Hay Co. has been incorporated by W. L. Gordon, D. M. Bailey, H. C. Gordon, Rushville, Mo., and W. L. Gordon, jr., Rushville, Mo., to deal in hay, straw and grain. Its capital is \$10,000.

Feed Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore, tons	868	1,554		
Chicago, lbs.	21,263,000	23,647,000	70,503,000	88,982,000
Kans. City, tons	2,600	3,200	20,160	21,800
Milwaukee, tons	3,555	180	24,641	19,895
Peoria, tons	21,380	19,200	22,175	22,260
San Francisco, sacks	50,863	39,090		
St. Louis, sks.	136,960	174,350	823,730	835,725

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Trade mark No. 194,617 was registered Mar. 11, by the H. C. Puffer Co. as descriptive of poultry feeds, particularly laying mash, scratch grains, and growing feed. It consists of "egg-em-on" in black, capital letters.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The National Commission Co. recently opened a feed business here. It handles grain and cereal by-products on a brokerage basis. H. T. Morey, formerly with the Chippewa Feed & Grain Co., heads the new concern.

NORWALK, CONN.—Thomas Stearns has purchased the land and buildings of the Trix Cereal Co. The place was sold at public auction by the receiver, H. M. Kent, to satisfy the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Stearns was previously pres. of the company.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, WIS.—E. J. Schoephoerster, formerly of the Banner Mil & Feed Co., recently disposed of his interests in that firm. He was in Milwaukee a short time ago to complete arrangements for taking over the Accola Feed & Supply Co., of this city.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—M. S. Dunlap, pioneer hay buyer of Western New York and one of the founders of the National Hay Ass'n, died at his home May 7, from a complication of diseases following several years' illness. He was 66 years old. His wife and son survive him.

MT. VERNON, IND.—J. E. Kelley, and other local capitalists, who purchased the site and salvage of the American Hominy Co.'s corn mill which burned last September, will build a new mill on the former site. It will cost about \$150,000. Work on cleaning up the debris has already started.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—One unit of the new Ralston-Purina plant, now being built in the East Bottoms, is in daily operation. The alfalfa grinding mill is turning out about 8 cars daily, but no mixed food is being shipped. The plant is expected to be completed and in full operation by Oct. 1.

BURLINGTON, WIS.—The Burlington Cereal Products Co. is expected to begin operations in the very near future. The firm is installed in the plant of the Finke Uhen Brewing Co. which was sold to Mr. Dehn, of Chicago. Extensive repairs have been made and the plant is ready to make cereal products.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce adopted an amendment to Rule 11, Section 11, on May 21, which makes the rules governing transactions in mill feed and feedstuffs conform to the rules of the U. S. Feed Distributors' Ass'n as they were amended at the Des Moines meeting on Oct. 2, 1923.

TECUMSEH, NEB.—W. C. Evans is adding a feed department to his elevator business and is building a new addition on the east side of the main elevator building. Here he will handle mill feed, chicken feed, salt, oil meal, tankage, etc. The addition is 16x24, two stories, the lower room being of re-enforced concrete, and the upper story of frame construction.

ROBINSON, ILL.—The Alfalfa Corn Milling Co., of St. Louis, has appointed Paul Walker, head of the agriculture department of the Palestine Township High School, extension manager with 23 states in his territory and headquarters at New Orleans. Mr. Walker has attended Cornell University and the University of Illinois, and is a capable superintendent in the new position.

WOLFE CITY, TEX.—Hay grinders, oat crimpers, corn cutters and a molasses mixer to be used in manufacturing mixed sweet feeds have been installed in the Wolfe City feed plant of the Kimball Milling Co. The feeds will be distributed in mixed cars. Tho not of modern, fire-proof construction the plant is complete and a number of labor saving devices have been installed. The cost is estimated at \$30,000.

EDMOND, OKLA.—The Eagle Milling Co. is erecting a large flour and feed warehouse as an addition to its plant. Later in the year a poultry feed mixing plant will be installed. Plans for two small parks on the company's property are being laid out and improved by a landscape artist.

SHELBY, O.—The Grafton Flour Milling & Grain Elevator Co., Grafton, O., has purchased the Shelby Milling Co. plant. This it intends to equip and operate, manufacturing a full line of dairy and poultry feeds. The previous corporate name of this concern was too localized for its new activities. Effective about July 1, the name will become United Mills Corporation. There will be no change in ownership or management.

CHICAGO, ILL.—G. A. Chapman has acquired a controlling interest in the plant and business of the Edw. J. Butler Co., and is now operating it under the name of Riverdale Products Co., specializing in meat scraps and digester tankage. He does not expect to manufacture any mixed feeds, tho the plant is equipped to do so. Mr. Chapman was formerly connected with the Quaker Oats Co., and, more recently, with the C. U. Snyder & Co.

LA PORTE, IND.—A. Sommerfield, and L. S. Bishop, local farm implement and feed dealers, consolidated their business interests recently. Sommerfield & Bishop will continue operation of the two feed stores and one machinery and farm implement store formerly operated by the proprietors singly. Branch stores maintained at Michigan City and Benton Harbor, Mich., as well as a feed mill at Coloma, Mich. The firm operates a fleet of 7 motor trucks.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—The plant of the Arkansas Cereal Produce Co. burned about 2 a. m., May 26, from a fire originating in the northeast end of the building, which rapidly spread to all parts of the building. The fire department of Fayetteville arrived in time to save near-by stores and homes. The blaze is thought to have started from incendiary origin. Loss is estimated at between \$37,000 and \$40,000, partially covered by insurance.

PALOUSE, WASH.—The A. J. Webster Co. is building a new steam roller feed mill, 30 by 30 ft. and a warehouse, 40 by 97 ft. In this it will handle all kinds of grain and will maintain a mill for producing chick feed, egg mash and similar products. Machinery will be installed for cleaning seed grains. Buildings and equipment will cost about \$12,000. This firm has been operating as a partnership, but will now incorporate for \$30,000. The stockholders are A. J. Webster, Allen Lamphere, R. L. Smith, Levi Archibald, and the Boyd-Conlee Co., of Spokane.

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during April, compared with April, 1923, and for the ten months ending with April, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	April		10 mos. ending April	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Bran and mid- dlings, tons.	296	423	1,815	2,733
Cocunut cake, lbs.	3,970	.....	58,454	2,290,804
Corn cake, lbs.	.....	.....	.....	670,560
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	6,205,200	2,989,920	44,529,936	109,374,410
Linseed meal, lbs.	825,070	8,876,493	9,484,597	30,041,761
Linseed cake, lbs.	59,551,153	49,823,806	410,235,877	424,846,023
Screenings, lbs.	1,951,300	1,686,100	12,072,057	9,714,036
Corn feeds, tons	70	141	1,477	755
Other mill- feeds, tons.	630	1,627	6,962	32,011
Sorghum, ka- fir and milo maize, bus.	11,450	3,057	50,605	48,048
Prepared feeds, not medicinal, lbs.	1,992,359	1,859,745	14,213,370	16,675,123

Too Much Government

From an Address by S. P. Arnot, Executive Vice-President, Chicago Board of Trade, Before American Feed Manufacturers

A tendency has been growing more and more conspicuous in the last few years and may in the course of time become the chief issue in the political life of our country. It is unspectacular. It is colorless and rather subdued. But it is nevertheless constant in its growth, and as it grows there is a gradual leaning backwards on the part of business, and a hesitancy on the part of those individual leaders whose initiative in the past has been responsible for the nation's progress.

I refer to the tendency of too much government. If you will take time to run back over the records of recent years you will quickly realize that this tendency can hardly be exaggerated. You will likewise recognize why business has been constrained to proceed cautiously, feeling its way step by step through the maze of laws, old and new, dodging its course through investigating and regulatory groups, and hurdling the barriers of innumerable commissions and bureaus. I have in mind no particular business, but business generally. You will understand, too, why the question is seriously being asked on all sides: How much longer can business withstand politics?

Destructive of Individual Rights.—Not long ago a jurist pointed out that modern progress had destroyed the old-time idea that a man's house was his castle—a right, incidentally, that was accorded the English subjects of a Tudor king, but not accorded the American citizen today. Legal freedom, given inspectors and investigators, permits them to delve into the intimate affairs of your home or your business, this jurist pointed out, without even risking reprisals if they fail to find evidence of your wrong-doing. Congressmen may now explore the private affairs of public men. To carry the inquisition further, they insist upon making income taxes available to the inquisitive citizen. You must have no secrets from your neighbor or business rival.

Bureaucrats would supervise, and noisy neighbors would broadcast, your business affairs. That would seem to be the ideal sought. But history shows all such measures have only preceded national decline. They do not make for progress nor for the slightest measure of prosperity. The day may not be far distant when the American citizen will be compelled to meet, face to face, the issue of whether he wishes to be only a bromide, a creature of government with his every act directed, supervised and controlled by bureaucrats and inspectors, or whether he wishes to recover his personal liberty and that poignant initiative essential to the progress of any nation.

Today the average citizen is a law breaker, either consciously or unconsciously. It is not surprising that most of us are unconscious law violators when we consider that the total number of laws and ordinances now in effect in the United States exceeds 2,000,000. We are literally bound about with laws. And still we continue to enact new laws. And it would seem that every new law brings in its own army of enforcers. Hence the public payroll grows and grows. The appropriations to carry on the work of enforcement have reached staggering proportions. It has been stated on good authority that one day's labor out of every six goes to pay the cost of government. That is, for every six days that we labor the return from one day is paid over to maintain the hundreds of thousands of government officials and employees whose labor is not productive and whose efforts are simply directed toward regulating the rest of us.

Taxation.—A recent press comment said that the expenditures of a certain county and town had doubled in seven years; that state taxation had increased 238 per cent and that our federal taxes had increased 619 per cent

in the same period. Nothing could more clearly show the price we are paying for new laws, new bureaus and new regiments of government employees.

We have had too many pirates on the high seas of politics; too many selfish, insincere politicians have pushed through their vote-getting panaceas which have had the single result of providing new jobs. Some day a reaction may come and sweep to victory a political party pledged to reduce legislation and repeal of harmful regulatory laws. In the meantime business must continue to meet the problem of too much government as best it can, and live in the hope that the tampering with established customs may soon come to an end.

Calamity talk has been a thorn in the side of the farmer. It has injured his credit and hurt his business. In the same way it has had an unfavorable effect upon business generally. There have been those who insisted that the buying power of the farmer had completely vanished. There are 6,500,000 farms in the United States. Each farm is in effect a small factory which must be kept running and it is estimated by able authorities that to keep them running the farmers must spend from \$10,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000 a year. And in spite of all talk to the contrary these farms have been more than simply running; a large proportion of them have been able to continue buying the things they have bought in the past. On these farms there are 11,000,000 men, that many women, and 20,000,000 children, all of whom are being properly cared for and except in a small percentage of cases, enjoying most of the comforts and privileges which they have known in the past.

In other words, it is unfair and unwise to speak of agriculture as something that is perishing. Any honest man who has followed closely the pendulum swing of the last few years, who has been well informed on the various legislative turns, who has observed the political gymnastics that have been in progress, will tell you that the American farmer would be far better off today if he had ousted the professional organizer and politician and worked out his own problems.

Legislation never has and never will solve the economic problems of the farmer. And the man who tells him it will is either deliberately misleading or is ignorant. The farmer like the whole country needs fewer laws and more initiative.

Today American business stands at the cross-roads.

TOLEDO, O.—History shows it has been hard to bull wheat in June. The severe drouth in the southwest was broken somewhat this week by scattered rains. The situation however in the northwest is attracting more attention. Spring wheat states are sadly in need of soaking rains in order to provide sufficient moisture. The rapid disappearance of Canadian wheat has been a great surprise to the trade. Winnipeg July wheat is now selling at practically same price as Chicago. We will probably begin to work some new crop wheat export before long and this should stimulate trade. Domestic demand for cash wheat is not as strong as bulls had hoped for. John Barrett, one of the constitutional bears in Chicago, estimates that winter wheat acreage has declined 19½% and spring wheat about 20%. He considers this very bullish on wheat, but it may not have its effect until the new crop starts to move. He says that the shortage in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri is something frightful taking the acreage into consideration. We believe that on breaks wheat should be bought for moderate profits.—C. A. King & Co.

160,000 Bu. Concrete Elevator at Hopkinsville, Ky.

The great advantage of fire proof storage for caring for the wheat supplies for flour mills has made the reinforced concrete elevator when properly constructed, very popular with the millers of many states. Illustrated on front cover page is an attractive 160,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator recently erected for the Acme Mills at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., on the L. & N. R. R., and the Tenn Central. No wood or combustible material of any kind was used in the construction of the elevator so that the fire hazard has been reduced to a minimum and naturally the plant carries a very low rate for insurance.

All of the 17 bins of the plant are covered with a concrete slab and the spout holes are kept closed with metal covers. The two 5,000 bu. elevator legs are enclosed by concrete casings. Each leg shaft contains both the up and down legs and each is ventilated through the roof of the elevator. The leg casings are provided with metal doors and openings. Each leg can spout direct to cleaner, to hopper scale, to any of the bins in working house or to belt carrying grain to the storage tanks.

All doors throughout the plant are of metal, and the window frames are metal, each being glazed with wire glass and so hung as to facilitate the opening of all windows as recommended by underwriters.

All exterior walls of this attractive plant were painted with two coats of Medusa waterproof paint.

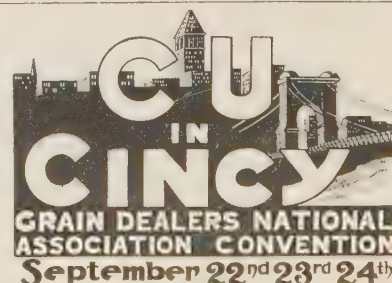
The plant is equipped with double power shovels for pulling grain from box cars to receiving sink. Seven Fairbanks-Morse motors supply the power to operate the plant, the machinery being arranged so as to be operated as seven distinct units. One or all can be operated at one and the same time. One Eureka Compound Elevator Separator of 4,000 bu. capacity is used in cleaning the wheat. A 2,000 bushel Howe Hopper scale in the elevator cupola weighs the grain received. Four dust collectors collect the dust from the machines and one Humphrey belt elevator supplies continuous passage between the ground floor and top of cupola.

The silent chain drives were furnished by the American High Speed Chain Co.

The house was designed and erected by the R. C. Stone Engineering Co.

THE RICE MILLERS' Ass'n recently held its 25th annual convention at New Orleans. Over 200 millers, brokers, exporters, and dealers attended. Resolutions urging both political parties to give the rice industry adequate protection with tariffs, were adopted. F. M. Richert, New Orleans, was elected pres.; R. H. Hancock, El Campo, Tex., R. E. Putnam, Crowley, La., and J. A. Smith, DeWitt, Ark., vice-pres.; and F. B. Wise, New Orleans, sec'y-treas.

THE CHICAGO Tribune is reported to have purchased the Board of Trade station, WDAP, located on the Drake hotel, Chicago. Formerly the call letters, WGN, were used by the Edgewater Beach hotel to indicate the participation of the Chicago Tribune in the operation of that station. It is understood the Edgewater Beach hotel will return to its old call letters, WJAZ, operating on 370 meters, while the former Board of Trade station will operate on 360 meters as WGN.



Toledo Produce Exchange 75 Years Old.

The Toledo Produce Exchange celebrated its diamond anniversary June 6. On that date, in 1849, a group of forwarders, commission men and produce dealers met and organized a Board of Trade. The Chicago Board of Trade had been organized only a year previous.

A. F. Fields, H. L. Hosmer and J. M. Boalt were appointed to a com'te of 3 to draft and present a code of by-laws for the regulation and government of the Board, and a room was secured at an annual rate of \$100.

Article 5 of the by-laws stated: "Any person may be voted a member of this Ass'n on payment into the hands of the Treas. the sum of \$2 and signing the by-laws, and each member shall pay into the treasury a monthly stipend of 50 cents for defraying the expense of the Board."

Denison B. Smith was selected the first pres.

Some idea of how the Board was first managed can be gained from reading Article 10 of the Revised Constitution, adopted on Feb. 9, 1852:

"Each firm or house belonging to this Ass'n shall give to the Clerk of the Board daily a correct return of all storage, forwarding and commission business of said house; shall at all reasonable hours keep its books open to the inspection of the Clerk of the Board, and shall promptly pay over to him at the time specified 50% of its entire receipts for storage, forwarding and commissions, except on grain storage, according to the rates of prices established by this Board. The amount collected shall under the direction of the Board of Supervision on the first Tuesday of each month be divided among the members of this Board according to the ratio adopted, first deducting the necessary expense of the Ass'n, then from each account the sum of \$100.00 for the first month and \$50.00 for each month thereafter until the amount shall reach \$200.00 for each house belonging to this Ass'n, which amount shall be a reserve fund, and shall be retained by the Board until the close of the season of navigation as security against violation of the rules of this Ass'n, and upon proof being made to the satisfaction of two-thirds thereof after the accused shall have had a fair opportunity to establish his defense, his proportion of the reserve fund shall be forfeited to the use and benefit of the remaining members of the Board."

Rates established at that time included a charge for receiving and shipping wheat, corn, and oats, at 1c a bushel. Other rates were made for handling provisions, seeds, live stock, merchandise, furniture, coal, salt, wagons, lumber, and shingles.

In 1876 the Board of Trade changed its name to Toledo Produce Exchange. Of the original 35 incorporators, 3 are still alive, the none of them are now connected with the grain trade. Henry W. DeVore is the only one of the original 100 who is still a member. Several of the most prominent Toledo firms of today were established during the early years of the Exchange.

Volume of business has fluctuated widely in the Toledo market since its organization. The peak in receipts was reached in 1880 at 57,000,000 bushels. The lowest point reached was about 11,500,000 bushels. Since 1913, when re-shipping rates to seaboard ports were granted,

volume has steadily risen. The 1923 receipts totaled over 23,000,000 bushels.

The present Exchange is made up of 41 active firms of flour mills, feed manufacturers, grain elevator operators, grain dealers, commission merchants, brokers, seed dealers, and warehouse men. With Toledo's natural advantages of harbor facilities and shipping positions, she only awaits a readjustment of the rail rates on grain and grain products, to take her place among the leading grain markets of the country.

Pool Members Got 45; Outsiders 70 Cents.

W. H. Douglas of Logan, Okla., writes the *Beacon* of Wichita, Kan., as follows:

I want to say a word in regard to the Wheat Growers. I have been a member since April 15, 1921, but have been unlucky and have not had any wheat to sell. But I will tell about my neighbors. They were rather dissatisfied last August when they were hauling their wheat to town and only getting 45 cents down per bushels, while those outside were getting 70 cents.

Corn Poolers Unsuccessful.

The Iowa Corn Growers' Ass'n is not having much success in its attempt to hold corn for \$1 a bushel. Iowa farmers fail in unanimous response to the enthusiasm of the Ass'n promoters. A large number of the more conservative growers are directly opposed to the plan. Regarding it the *Cedar Rapids Republican* says:

The Iowa Corn Growers' Ass'n was organized on hot sentiment. Lathering themselves and those who would listen into a frenzy of hate toward the men who buy corn, organizers collected fees from new members and charged them by all means to hold their grain until speculators would pay \$1 a bushel.

Corn has not reached \$1. It may, yet. If it does, it will not remain there just because the Iowa Corn Growers' Ass'n dictates a beautiful proclamation and ties a copy to each corn stalk. The world names the price.

Lost 15 Cents Thru Pool.

A farmer of Hazelton, Kan., N. A. Jansen, writes the *Beacon* of Wichita that:

I am a member of the Wheat Growers' Ass'n. I started delivering my 1922 crop in July. The market price at Kiowa then was 90 cents and the balance of my wheat was delivered Feb. 28 when the market price at Kiowa was \$1.

The following July we received our final payment, which with storage amounted to a fraction less than 84 cents. Now, if anyone wanted to see sore farmers they should have been at Hazelton or Kiowa. There are a goodly number of grower members who will slip out one way or another this year, either by putting their crops in their boys' or wives' names.

I see in Wednesday's *Beacon* a brother farmer from Protection who expects to realize \$1 a bushel or a little better. I am afraid Brother Windus from Protection will be disappointed. I expect to fulfill my contract, but when once out my name will never be on any other contract. Aside from the low price received from our 1922 crop we were deprived of the use of our money or a part of it until July, 1923. Up to date I have received 75 cents on the 1923 crop.

New Feeding Industry at Denver, Colo.

The high freight rates established during the war and other excessive costs incidental to transportation have conspired to make raw material too cheap at point of origin and the finished product too costly at point of consumption. This condition is forcing a decentralization of industry. A striking example of this is Colorado. It has been the practice to ship cattle from the Western ranges to Iowa, Missouri and Illinois for fattening and finishing and to ship the dressed beef back to Denver for consumption.

Now the Mountain States Packing Co. of Denver, Colo., is going to change all this. It has main feeding yards covering 81 acres and will have corrals for 100,000 head of sheep, 30,000 hogs and 20,000 cattle. In addition the company has 50 acres of land opposite the Denver Union Stock Yards, less than a quarter of a mile from the feed yards, where plants are being prepared to construct one of the finest packing plants in the West, to be operated in conjunction with the feed yards of its subsidiary, the Mountain States Mixed Feed Co. The company will establish feed distributing stations where feeders shipping to the Denver market will be able to obtain all kinds of feeds for finishing animals at home.

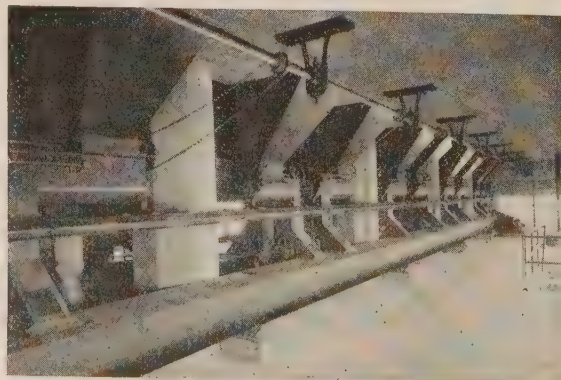
Being primarily interested, therefore, in producing feeds that yield profits to the stockman as well as contribute to quality in meats the company turned to Sherman T. Edwards, the well known feed system engineer, for the design of a plant that would turn out feeds of quality.

The plant will include a grain elevator of 100,000 bus. capacity, handling 4,000 bus. per hour. The working house is 7 stories high, 105 ft., and 42x22 ft. on the ground. The bin structure is 42x50 ft. 8 ins., 95 ft. high, 16 of the bins having a capacity of 4,200 bus. each and 16 2,000 bus. each, all of reinforced concrete. The elevator will have two legs, an Ellis Drier, Invincible Clipper and Cleaner, and two Fairbanks Scales of 1,000 bus. capacity. A tunnel will connect the elevator to the feed mill 75 ft. distant, and at right angles to this tunnel is another tunnel giving connection to the power house building, containing the office, shop and boiler room. The power house contains the electric switchboard for the transformation and distribution of current coming from the waterfalls 21 miles distant in the mountains. The 80-h.p. boiler is for the drier. Link-Belt Silent Chain drives are used on all the individual electric motor drives. This building covers about as much ground space as the elevator and work house.

THE FEED MILL is 42x112 ft., with 8 stories, 153 feet high, as shown in the engraving herewith. It contains storage for 100,000 bus. additional, and for 175,000 gallons of molasses. On the seventh floor of the mill are automatic scales, 500-bu. scales with garners above and the dust collectors. On the 5th and 6th floors are the machines for light separating and bolting, and also on the 5th are the heads



Complete Unit of Automatic Feeders Measuring and Mixing 1,200 lbs. of Free Flowing Feeds per Minute.



Part of Dry Feed and Molasses Feed Unit Accurately Proportioning Ingredients.

of the elevators and the bin filling department. On the 4th floor are the tops of the bins and the distributing spouts, there being 46 bins in the whole house of one-half and quarter size capacity. On the 3d and mezzanine floors together are the automatic mills for mixing and heavy milling. On the second floor are shipping and bagging automatic scales. On the first floor is received all material in bags such as cotton seed meal.

Six elevator legs extend up from the basement of the feed mill.

The molasses storage takes up the entire basement except one corner, the concrete tanks being built in as a part of the structure and is filled without pumping. The storage is divided among the three tanks, and one valuable improvement is the concentration of the heating coils in one corner at the outlet, making it unnecessary to heat the entire contents of a tank. Either of the electrically driven bronze pumps will pump from any tank up to the heaters on the third floor.

The quantity of molasses is governed first by electrical control at the pumps; then the final percentage of exact amount used is controlled by the percentage valve as the molasses flows into the mixers to be forced into the feeds. Each molasses heater has a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, the temperature of the molasses being governed by thermostatic control as the quantity of molasses is raised or lowered. This is a very important feature as a change of five degrees in heat will affect the flow of molasses.

The feed mill will have a daily capacity of one thousand tons of feed of some twenty varieties, prepared according to the special tested formulas of Sherman T. Edwards. All feed are compounded by automatic machinery of the latest design, operating through one continuous system from the time the raw grains and other products are unloaded from cars until the finished product leaves the plant.

Single complete units shown in the engravings herewith, handle as many as 16 to 20 articles to be combined into one balanced feed. The unit capacity is from eight to twelve 100 lb. bags per minute. The equipment is so arranged that without stopping the machinery, the ingredients may be tripped into test pans to check the percentage of each being used. Single machines automatically measure as low as 6 oz. of some ingredients and as high as 50 lbs. of others per 100 lbs. of feed.

The main molasses and dry feed unit can also be divided and run separately, emptying into four automatic scales. The two divisions handle twenty bags per minute, pass them on to the sewing machines for closing and dropping into cars.

These mixing units are the heart of the entire plant. When running on dry feed the capacity of the dry feed molasses feed unit alone is 12 bags per minute, the dry feed being discharged at the far end in the engraving herewith.

The grinding equipment includes three 32-inch Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mills, with two direct connected reversible motors of 40 h.p. each, automatic direct current magnetic separators and fire dampers.

The Ellis-Edwards Molasses Heater is designed so the molasses surrounds the heating pipes and does not pass thru them. Heating the molasses evenly, it maintains the temperature at any predetermined degree. Another advantage is that the heater can be steamed out easily without taking apart, steam connections being provided for this purpose. The molasses enters at the bottom and passes up thru a series of openings that are cored in the base, being then piped out of the top to the feed mixers. A small rise in temperature automatically turns off the steam.

The oat huller is another special machine in this mill. Two of the machines are run by one 15-h.p. motor and together have a capacity of 1,000 lbs. per hour. These machines make small

oatmeal for the animal feed department, oat groats and steel cut oatmeal.

The Edwards Oat and Barley Steamer and Flaking Mill in this plant turns out special steam-cooked whole rolled oats.

The 1-story hay warehouse 42x242 ft., 20 feet high, has storage capacity for 100 carloads. The feed mill has a freight lift and both mill and elevator have Humphrey's Employees Elevators.

Mr. Edwards' special formulas for feed contains from five to fifteen different ingredients, such as dried buttermilk, meat scraps, tankage, meat meal, blood meal, bone meal, the meals of soy beans, cottonseed, coconut, linseed, peanuts, algaroba beans, and corn germ after the oil has been extracted, distilled and brewers grains, malt sprouts, beet pulp, hominy feeds, corn, oats, barley, wheat, speltz, kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita, wheat flour, flour middlings, bran, shorts, peas, beans, millet seed, sunflower seed, anise, foenugreek, alfalfa meal, alfalfa flour, cane and beet molasses, calcium carbonate, and salt.

From 60% to 80% of all the articles used in the feeds made under his system can be secured within a short distance of this plant. This same condition should be true of many sections of the country.

This complete system will be a remarkable benefit to all branches of farming and stock raising, and should stimulate diversified farming.

Reparations Claim Outlawed.

A claim for reparation was barred recently in Santa Rosa Mercantile Co. v. director general, as agt., I. C. C., No. 14796, because formal complaint was not filed within six months from the date of mailing advice to the complainant of the failure of informal adjustment, or within two years from the date of accrual of the cause of action.

The ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission, follows, in full:

The complainant is a corporation, engaged in the general merchandise, hay, and grain business at Santa Rosa, N. Mex. It here alleges that the charges collected on one carload shipment of hay from Peoria, Ariz., to Santa Rosa, on April 16, 1919, were unreasonable, and that the shipment was misrouted. Reparation is prayed.

The claim was first presented to us on Aug. 29, 1919, and was the subject of informal correspondence with the carriers. On April 22, 1922, we advised the complainant that its claim could not be adjusted informally, and that we could pass authoritatively upon the merits thereof only upon formal complaint. With that letter we enclosed an extract from our rules of practice to the effect that formal complaint will be considered by us only when filed within six months from the date of our mailing of advice to the claimant of the failure of informal adjustment, or within the statutory period of two years from the date of accrual of the cause of action. The formal complaint in this case was filed with us on Feb. 9, 1923, and is therefore barred.

The complaint will be dismissed.

IRVINGTON, IA.—The Kunz Grain Co., of Wesley, is planting 1,410 pounds of flax on some of its acreage east of here this spring.



New Feed Mill of Mountain States Mixed Feed Co., at Denver, Colo. [See facing page.]

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Paragould, Ark.—Mrs. Hattie House recently bot the partnership of John McDaniel in the House-Hamp Grain Co.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The mill of the Fort Smith Milling & Elevator Co. will be overhauled. About \$10,000 will be spent on the work. This company was recently organized by E. D. Waller and S. W. Barr, who are engaged in the milling business in Rich Hill, Mo.

CALIFORNIA

Tulare, Cal.—Mail addressed to the Tulare Grain Co. and the Tulare Grain & Milling Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

San Francisco, Cal.—J. J. Sullivan has been appointed chief inspector of the Chamber of Commerce Grain Trade Ass'n. He succeeds the late H. E. Bunker who held the position for 20 years.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The contract for the erection of a grain elevator and warehouse for the Globe Grain & Mill Co. has been let to Russell Ress for about \$100,000. The plant will consist of 21 elevators, 21 ft. high, a two story mill building and two one-story warehouses.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Claypool & Co. of Needles recently purchased the holdings of the Southern Pacific Grain Co. here for \$50,000. It is said that investments totaling \$250,000 by the Claypool interest would be made here. The concern is in the general mercantile and grocery business at Needles. The new owners are planning to add to the plant here in the near future. The business will be continued under its present name.

CANADA

Fairfax, Man.—Fire destroyed the Canadian Elevator Co.'s elevator on May 25.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Seaboard Grain Co. has been formed; capital stock, \$105,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Webb & Kenward Ltd., grain dealers, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$250,000.

Carlyle, Sask.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.'s elevator burned May 28 with contents and four carloads of wheat.

Winnipeg, Man.—It is reported that Thompson Sons & Co., which recently went into the hands of a receiver, will be reorganized.

Canwood, Sask.—The elevator of the Liberty Elevator Co. burst on May 30 when filled to capacity. Much of the wheat fell on the ground.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Harbor Board has announced its intention of further extending the government elevator, so that it will hold 3,000,000 bus.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., and the International Milling Co. are one and the same company. The Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., are owned by the International Milling Co. of Minneapolis.

Port Nelson, Man.—The Norman Patterson Elevator Co. will erect a 1,000,000-bu. elevator here on Hudson Bay at its own expense, providing the government will lay the steel and complete the line to that point.

Vancouver, B. C.—It is reported that F. A. Woodward will start construction on an elevator of 2,000,000-bu. capacity this summer. Mr. Woodward built an elevator two years ago, but did not complete it; the harbor board took it over.

Halifax, N. S.—The appropriation for the proposed government grain elevator here is \$200,000, which is the same as was appropriated last year. Information about the elevator will be given out when the vote for the elevator is provided in the estimates, is before the house.

Vancouver, B. C.—The British & Oriental Grain Co. has named its floating elevator. The K. A. Blatchford. It is said to be the largest and fastest floating grain elevator in the world and will hold 100,000 bus. The elevator is named after the Mayor of Edmonton, who is president of the British & Oriental Grain Co.

Calgary, Alta.—It is expected that Spillers Ltd., of London, England, will take over and complete the Alberta Flour Mills Co.'s plant here by July. It is to have a capacity of 10,000 bus. a day. The directors of the Alberta Flour Mills, Ltd., have had an offer from Spillers Ltd., for the control of the company.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—The Prince Rupert Grain & Elevator Syndicate, Ltd., recently registered at London. The company expects to take over the benefits of negotiations between T. A. Copping and the Prince Rupert Board of Trade and the Canadian National Railways for the acquisition of a site for the erection of grain elevators here.

Winnipeg, Man.—Davidson & Smith and the London Guaranty & Accident Co. are defendants in a suit brought by the N. Bawlf Grain Co., the Washburn-Crosby Co., and R. Magill, secretary of the Grain Exchange, for damages on account of the delivery of alleged No. 4 tough wheat on warehouse certificates calling for 100,000 bus. of No. 3 northern into the steamer Pollock on July 29, 1922.

COLORADO

Peetz, Colo.—Mail addressed to the agent of the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Sterling, Colo.—A mortgage on the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. was recently foreclosed by the receiver for the First National Bank of this city, and execution for the balance above the amount of the mortgage was served. A. E. Conrad recently succeeded S. G. Fosdick as manager of the company. Jay Arnold is custodian of the elevator. John L. Dower, said to be representing J. K. Mullen, recently bot the elevator from Roy E. Smith, receiver for the company. The elevator was sold together with the equipment for \$7,910. Mr. Mullen operates a string of elevators in the state known as the Denver Elevators.

IDAHO

Lewiston, Ida.—We have gone out of the grain business in the Lewiston district and have leased our warehouses to the Vollmer, Clearwater Co. of Lewiston.—Interior Whse. Co.

Craigmont, Ida.—The warehouse and elevators coal sheds and office of the Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co. burned May 30 between 8 and 10 o'clock at night, together with 60,000 bus. of grain.

ILLINOIS

Strasburg, Ill.—The A. W. Young elevator here has been razed.

Blair (R. D. to Sparta), Ill.—O. J. Finnegan receives his mail thru Reddick, Ill.

Farmingdale, Ill.—O. W. Krueger has succeeded John S. Harms as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Coatsburg, Ill.—The elevator of the Coatsburg Grain & Live Stock Co. has been roofed with galvanized iron.

Watkins (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—T. F. Grady's elevator will be extensively repaired by the Bloomington Construction Co.

Philadelphia, Ill.—Thieves broke into the office of the Farmers Co-op. Co. recently and stole Ford tires and spark plugs valued at \$50.

Alton, Ill.—The plant of the Sparks Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire May 31. It was caused by hot metal dropping into the elevator boot during a welding operation.

Yuton (Bloomington p. o.), Ill.—The Yuton Grain Co. has let a contract to the Bloomington Construction Co. to put a new foundation under its elevator, re-rod it, and make other improvements.

Gridley, Ill.—E. J. Klopfenstein recently purchased and took possession of the elevator of the Gridley Farmers Elevator Co. The sale was made in accordance with instructions of the stock holders of the company.

Champlin (Fairbury p. o.), Ill.—The elevator of the Champlin Farmers Grain Co. burned May 16 in the afternoon, together with four carloads of grain. A spark from a passing train is believed to have started the fire on the roof.

Belvidere, Ill.—The plant of the Boston Milling & Grain Products Co. will be taken over by an industrial alcohol plant with a daily capacity of from 1,000 to 2,500 bus. of corn, which is being organized. The plant is to be ready for operation as soon as the corn crop is ready for market.

Peoria, Ill.—W. T. Cornelison, pres. of the Burlington Elevator Co., has offered to rent the company's million bushel elevator to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n's for a year in order that they may try the grain commission and elevator business in this market without investing a large sum of money in permanent facilities.

Plainfield, Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co. has let a contract to the Bloomington Construction Co. to erect a reinforced concrete mill building, 24 ft. square and 57 ft. high. The mill will be equipped with a 30 in. Munson Attrition mill, 2-40-h. p. motors, corn and cob crusher, sheller and cleaner, and 14 bins. The entire plant will be thoroughly up-to-date.

Walnut, Ill.—The Brokaw Grain Co. has taken possession of the new elevator, which has just been completed here. The elevator stands on the site of the Spaulding elevator, which burned in Apr. 1923. W. C. Brokaw will manage the business and do the buying. The elevator is equipped with the latest machinery including an automatic air dump and has 15,000 bus. capacity.

Fair Grange, Ill.—Chas. Dewitt, 14 years old, was smothered to death in Wyeth & Hardin's grain elevator on May 23. Dewitt and a fellow playmate, Samuel Dennis, were sitting on top of the grain in the elevator and were drawn down into the grain as a load was taken out at the bottom of the bin. The Dennis boy managed to free himself. Dewitt's body was found about 30 minutes later.

Petersburg, Ill.—Incendiarists recently made an attempt to destroy the Eagle mill at night. A pile of bran on the floor was said to have saved the building. The owners of the mill, J. O. Crane and P. Schneider said that a generous supply of gasoline had been poured on the first floor of the building. The firm recently announced that the business would be closed here and moved to St. Elmo.

Girard, Ill.—The Girard Elvtr. Co. is razing its plant and rebuilding on the old site. The new elvtr. will have a 20,000-bu. small grain capacity, 20,000 bus. ear corn storage and a warehouse 24x80 ft. long. It will be two stories high and equipped with electric power, sheller and cleaner, feed mill, one stand elvtr. legs and 14x7 buckets. The contract has been let to the Bloomington Construction Co.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission recently announced the approval of an order authorizing the Farmers' Terminal Elvtr. & Commission Co. to operate and maintain the huge elvtr. in East Peoria, formerly owned by the defunct Conover Grain Co. of Peoria and Springfield. The company expects to conduct an extensive grain business. John McHenry, formerly mgr. of the Peoria Elvtr., is in charge of the stock selling campaign.

Decatur, Ill.—Plant "C", the Water street plant of the American Hominy Co., which was recently bot by J. M. Allen of the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co. and H. S. Gebhart, is being remodeled to prepare for that part of the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co. which will move there. It is said that it will be 30 days before the change in location will be completed. The new owners expect to tear down one of the old elvtrs. on the east end of the property and will remodel or build for tenants on that part of the property which will not be used by the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co.

Belleville, Ill.—The Reichert Elvtr. Co.'s 40,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. on the I. C. R. R. will be ready to receive grain by July 1. It will have 1 pit for receiving from cars and 1 for receiving grain from wagons. Each of its two legs will have an elevating capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour. It will have 11 bins, a car pulley, Humphrey Continuous Belt Elvtr., separator, Richardson Automatic Scale, Fairbanks Hopper Scale and 5 Fairbanks Morse Motors. All grain received from farmers is cleaned before being weighed and the screenings are returned to the farmer. The house was designed and erected by the R. C. Stone Construction Co.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Isaac Cushman Gifford of I. C. Gifford & Co., and a member of the Board of Trade since March, 1879, died at Stockbridge, Mass., May 29. He was a resident of this city for more than forty-five years and succeeded his father in the grain commission business. He leaves two sons. His wife died recently.

The following memberships in the Board of Trade are subject to transfer: S. T. Aber, R. Williams, Jas. M. Adam, T. W. Garland, Henry G. Campbell, W. L. Lobdell, R. J. Steven, P. Heymann, H. A. Joub, Est. Edw. W. Andrews. Those recently admitted to membership include: F. L. Hannah, Ottumwa, Ia., H. S. Faust, Chicago, A. Moyse, New York City, R. C. Stuart, Perry, Ia., Thos. Barrett, Jr., Augusta, Ga.

INDIANA

Wabash, Ind.—Francis Garrison has taken over the Kinsey Bros. Elvtr. here.

Kingman, Ind.—The remains of the Farmers Grain & Flour Mill were sold at public auction May 23. The mill burned May 10.

Union City, Ind.—Guy Kepner, of Bunker Hill, has traded in his seed house and farm in Bunker Hill for the Union City Elvtr. & Mill.

Knox, Ind.—The new address of the Brems Grain Co. is Knox, Ind., R. F. D. No. 5, as the P. O. at Brems is no more.—W. S. Pulver, mgr.

Wabash, Ind.—The King Elvtr. Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump to accommodate two dumps. The new dump will be motor driven.

Spiker (Urbans p. o.), Ind.—Francis Garrison, who has been in charge of the elvtr. here for several years, has taken over the Kinsey Elvtr. at Wabash, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Board of Trade building at this city at 10:30 a. m., June 27.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Dittum & Sons and W. S. Snyder recently bot the two elvtrs. here from the Chicago Title & Trust Co., trustees for the American Hominy Co.

Silver Lake, Ind.—Allison W. Crisler, receiver for the Silver Lake Elvtr. Co., has paid all the creditors 44 per cent of every dollar, making a total distribution of \$3,052.32.

Reagan (R. D. Frankfort), Ind.—We have bot the F. O. Foresman Co.'s interest in the Reagan Elvtr. I will still manage same.—Lake & Reagan Grain Co., L. E. Lake.

Milford Junction (Milford p. o.), Ind.—Cletus Myers has succeeded Bert Dausman as mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. He will be assisted by Mr. Dausman's son, Raymond.

Reagan (R. D. Frankfort), Ind.—The Lake & Reagan Grain Co., recently incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators, L. E. Lake, M. Lake, C. A. Reagan. The company will operate a grain elvtr. and conduct a coal business.

Millersburg, Ind.—Twenty-six farmers and residents of Millersburg have signed a note for \$1,300 which will be used in purchasing a lot and erecting a building for a feed grinding establishment. The latest type of machinery will be installed.

North Manchester, Ind.—Attorney H. N. Hipkind, representing Chas. Fisher, recently filed a suit in circuit court asking that a receiver be appointed for the North Manchester Milling Co. It is said that the company is in danger of insolvency and owes the plaintiff \$229.72.

Hobbs, Ind.—I have bot all of Mr. Smith's interests in Smith & Ackels, and have called the business "Hobbs Grain Co." We will not rebuild the other elvtr., if time comes when it is necessary, we will add to this one.—Frank Ackels. The elvtr. referred to burned Nov. 11, 1923.

Camden, Ind.—The Urmston Grain Co. recently purchased the Ray & Rice Elvtr. here. The firm of Ray & Rice has been in grain business here for the past forty years. Mr. Rice, the surviving partner, will retire from the business. The elvtr. will be closed for several days until an invoice is made.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Louis Wolf and Chester J. Nathan will conduct a wholesale seed business and operate five elvtrs. owned by them, under the name of Nathan & Wolf Co. Mr. Wolf was formerly associated with Henry Hirsch, Toledo, O., a dealer in wholesale seeds. Mr. Nathan has been in the grain business here operating elvtrs. under the name of Nathan Grain Co. The new company may add a line of feeds later.

Russellville, Ind.—We have installed a new feed grinder, also a 50 h. p. motor directly connected to grinder. This new addition consists of five grain bins and seven bins for ground feed. The new building was constructed for custom grinding. The grain bins are large enuf to hold one wagon load of grain, the feed bins are the same size. We are also fixed to grind grain in car lots and load in bulk or sacked. The Federation is shipping feeds here now.—B. C. Wilson & Co.

Carmel, Ind.—Samuel G. Feaster has filed a petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. A late report states that Jett Hinshaw has been named receiver. Feaster, who is a stockholder, claims that the company is insolvent and has no means of carrying on its business. Wm. Stanley, who is temporarily in charge of the elvtr., has been named a defendant. This is the third co-op. elvtr. in Hamilton county for which a receiver has been asked. The elvtrs. at Arcadia and Hortonville are already in the hands of a receiver.

Kempton, Ind.—Work on new elvtr. being erected for Cohee & Clark is progressing rapidly. After the elvtr. is roofed the machinery will be installed. The elvtr. is to be ready for business within thirty days.

IOWA

Chatsworth, Ia.—T. L. Burnight recently installed an air dump in his elvtr.

Tingley, Ia.—The Talbott Grain Co. is again owner of the Harrison Ward Elvtr.

Kamrar, Ia.—J. Hass has succeeded M. B. McVeigh as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Cloverdale, Ia.—The firm of Stockdale & Hankins has installed a Strong-Scott pneumatic dump.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Riebs Grain Co. opened an office here June 2. W. H. Bartz of Des Moines has charge.

Salix, Ia.—Chas. F. Corr was re-elected to be mgr. of Farmers Elvtr. here. Mr. Corr has held this position for 14 years.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—D. J. DeBeer is building an addition to his elvtr. which is to house a new Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a new office, raise its warehouse, and make other improvements on its plant here.

Des Moines, Ia.—Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago stock brokers, formerly represented here by Harper & Sons, opened office here May 26.

Westfield, Ia.—C. E. Lowry & Son, who recently bot the two elvtrs. of Jas. T. Burnight here, contemplate remodeling before the new crop.

Paullina, Ia.—Chas. Cannon, who was connected with the Cannon Bros. Elvtr. for many years, died at his boyhood home at Philadelphia, Tenn.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A. J. Marsh, for many years associated with Wm. McMahon in the grain and grocery business, died May 26 at Fort Morgan, Colo.

Bradford, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Iowa Falls will enlarge its coal sheds, build an engine house and make other improvements on its property here.

Pioneer, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. burned June 3 in the afternoon. It was the old elvtr. that burned, not the new one which stands nearby.

Northwood, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. expects to add a feed department. The company has been handling grain and coal. E. D. Eckert is now mgr. of the company.

Sloan, Ia.—The Farmers Cereal Co. reorganized on a Co-op. basis April 1. Coal, lumber, fencing and paint are now handled. The company recently installed a moisture tester. Tom McElwain is mgr.

Webster City, Ia.—We purchased the elvtr. here, known as the A. J. Froning Elvtr., on the I. C. Railroad, and took possession May 1. We expect to do very little repair work this spring.—M. H. Spurgeon & Son.

Cresco, Ia.—Wm. M. Herold has been local mgr. of the Hunting Elvtr. Co. since the death of W. T. Hunting a year ago. The report that F. B. Maynard has resigned as mgr. was erroneous; Mr. Maynard was second man.

Cushing, Ia.—Lynn Lowry, now operating the Lowry elvtr. at Buckeye, will move here to assist in operating Lowry & Sons Elvtr. The junior member of the firm, Clinton Lowry, will move to Westfield July 1, to take charge of the elvtr. recently purchased by the firm there.

Britt, Ia.—Orville Whitney, while making some repairs on the south elvtr. of the Farmers Industrial Society, found an envelope containing \$2,000 worth of government bonds and postage stamps underneath the elvtr. The loot was part of that stolen in April, 1923, from the Post Office at Crystal Lake. No trace of the thieves or the lost property had ever been found.

Des Moines, Ia.—Creitz & Co., a brokerage firm recently opened an office here. The members of the company are: F. H. Price, M. P. Mansfield and W. J. Creitz. Direct wire connections will be installed with James E. Bennett Co., Chicago. The members of the firm are members of the Board of Trade. The company will handle stocks and bonds and will deal in grain and other commodities.

KANSAS

Mahaska, Kan.—The Vining Elvtr. is closed at present.—P. O. Murray.

Kinsley, Kan.—The scales of the Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co. are being repaired.

Hamlin, Kan.—The Hamlin Co-op. Ass'n has sold its elvtr. to Karel & Miller, who have taken charge.

Wichita, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co. will erect a new elvtr. here. Loren Gillette is supervising the work.

Norton, Kan.—I am not in the grain business.—James O'Toole. Mr. O'Toole was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.

Haven, Kan.—T. M. Tuggle of Halstead, Kan., has been appointed mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. and took up his duties June 1.

Colony, Kan.—I still have the 10,000-bu. elvtr. bot in 1910, but am not running it. It has been idle for 4 or 5 years.—A. F. Huskey.

White Cloud, Kan.—The mill and elvtr. plant of the A. J. Elvtr. Co. was struck by lightning May 22. Fire caused slight damage.

Plainville, Kan.—The Aurora Mills, owned by Tyler & Co., have let a contract to The Star Engineering Co. for a studded iron clad elvtr.

Humboldt, Kan.—The Humboldt Mills have let the contract for rebuilding the elvtr. and warehouse destroyed by fire May 3, to A. F. Roberts.

Coffeyville, Kan.—A. F. Ragon has succeeded H. H. Smith as general mgr. of the Rea Patterson Milling Co. Ragon has been mgr. of the grain department with headquarters here.

La Crosse, Kan.—Fréd W. Cooter, Hutchinson banker, recently bot the plant of the La Crosse Milling & Ice Co. here. The mill will be remodeled, equipped with new machinery and operated.

Alden, Kan.—J. A. Werner has succeeded W. E. Davis as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain, Milling & Mercantile Ass'n. Mr. Davis has gone to Kinsley where he has accepted a similar position.

Emporia, Kan.—A mill, fertilizer plant and an elvtr. owned by the Emporia Elvtr. & Feeding Co., were destroyed by fire May 17, together with a large quantity of corn and alfalfa. Insured.

Penalosa, Kan.—Earl Simmons and his brother recently purchased the Penalosa Elvtr. Earl Simmons has been mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. here since last fall, when it was bot by the Brown Spur Grain & Mercantile Co.

Topeka, Kan.—S. W. Grubb, formerly vice-pres. of the Derby Grain Co., has organized and incorporated a company known as the Grubb Grain Co., and is now doing business. Mr. Grubb had been with the Derby Grain Co. since its organization.

Hopewell (Fravel p. o.), Kan.—A. M. Long of Belpre, Kan., has purchased the elvtr. and property of the Hopewell Co-op. Equity Exchange here and will operate the elvtr. The Hopewell Co-op. Equity Exchange will absolutely discontinue the grain and coal business.—Geo. R. Cooper.

Salina, Kan.—A. D. Richter, formerly of the Richter Grain Co., has been associated with the Robinson-Wyatt Grain Co. since June 1. W. A. Talbot has resigned his position with the Robinson-Wyatt Grain Co., and is now mgr. of the Beyer Grain Co.'s local office, which was re-opened June 1.

Wichita, Kan.—It is probable that the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad will erect a \$1,000,000 elvtr. here. The railroad recently granted thru freight rates on shipments directed over that route from the Union Pacific lines, and it is expected that sufficient grain business will be brought here to permit the construction of an elvtr. of that size. The announcement of a new tariff to become effective in June, will insure large shipments of corn and other grains from all parts of Kansas thru this market to southern points on the railroad. The tariff will remove the old combination rates which prevented free movement of grain to southern points served by the Wichita market and the Orient.

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—The Lawhon, Wilson Seed Co. recently bot the plant of the Shreveport Elvtr. Co. and began operating it May 15.

MICHIGAN

Yale, Mich.—The Yale Elvtr. Co. recently incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Chesaning Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000.

MINNESOTA

Northfield, Minn.—C. D. Orr, independent dealer, has discontinued handling grain, and now handles coal only.

Farmington, Minn.—P. H. Feeley & Son, independent grain dealers, expect to do considerable general repairing.

Brooklyn, Minn.—Mail addressed to A. Tausan has been returned marked "Unclaimed, removed to Crookston, Minn."

Mahnomen, Minn.—The Mahnomen Elvtr. Co. is out of business and mail addressed to the company has not been delivered.

St. Paul, Minn.—E. J. Villiam has succeeded W. E. Coles, Jr., as president of the Capital City Milling & Grain Co. Mr. Coles expects to enter the dairy feed business. The mill has been closed temporarily.

Duluth, Minn.—New members elected to the Board of Trade recently are: Alastair Guthrie and R. G. Sims. The following memberships were transferred: W. L. Brisley, E. C. Warner and Ward A. Brown.

Amboy, Minn.—W. O. Johnson, proprietor of the Amboy Roller Mills expects to rebuild the interior of his mill increasing the grain storage capacity 20,000 bus. A feed mill that will grind about 5,000 bus. of grain an hour will also be added.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

W. B. Fuller, sec'y of the Hanson & Barzen Milling Co., died May 27 at Shaunavon, Sask., after a long illness.

The following membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been transferred: From H. J. Hall No. 2 to Chas. P. Crangle.

The Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n held its monthly dinner and business meeting June 5 at the Golden Valley Club house. C. T. Jaffray, pres. of the Soo Line, was principal speaker. The ass'n approved the applications for membership of John Riheldaffer of the Tenney Co., Frank McNally of the Banner Grain Co., and Robert McCaul of the McCaul-Dinsmore Co.

Justin E. Duvigneaud, 77, well known to the grain trade in Northern Iowa and Wisconsin, died May 31. He was born in Paris, France, in 1847. After coming to this country, he started in the grain business in Wisconsin and later came to Minneapolis where he was associated with the H. Poehler Co., now defunct. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. J. H. Staddon, and a son, Geo. W. Duvigneaud.

H. J. Hall, who has been with the Sterling Grain Co. for the past three years, is now with the Union Terminal Elvtr. Co. of this city.

C. R. Davis, who has been associated with the coarse grain department of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. for the past 22 years, has resigned and gone to California where he will reside.

John B. Cooper, vice pres. of the Cargill Elvtr. Co., died June 4 from an injury sustained in an automobile accident on June 3. The death of Mr. Cooper is keenly felt by members of the Chamber of Commerce as he had been on the trading floor of the Chamber for over 30 years.

MISSOURI

Gilmore, Mo.—There are no elvtrs. located here.

Newtown, Mo.—Mail addressed to C. J. Holley Mercantile Co. has been returned marked "Removed."

St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Fusz, pres. of the Regina Flour Mills Co., died recently at the age of 85 years.

Lamar, Mo.—Thor Eggers has made an assignment to Frank C. Millsbaugh, commissioner of finance for Missouri.

Carrollton, Mo.—Gus Rahmoeller has bot the interest of the late O. M. Jarboe in the Jarboe Milling Co., and will operate the mill.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The G. H. Dulle Milling Co. will be closed for two weeks while the mill is being overhauled. Ed. Vilm is proprietor.

Tarkio, Mo.—We are the only firm at Tarkio which buys or ships grain, and we have the only elvtr. and grain warehouse here.—James B. Low Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—T. G. Walton of the Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange, taking over the membership formerly held by J. C. Reid, former mgr. of the Corno Mills.

St. Louis, Mo.—Murray Q. Tanner, who has bot grain for the Scott County Milling Co. Sikeston, Mo., for many years, has opened an office here, where he will buy grain for the mill. He has also taken out a membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Aurora, Mo.—The board of directors of the Majestic Milling Co. has decided to rebuild the plant of the Majestic Supply Co., which was burned a short time ago. The new building will be practically the size of the one burned except that the elvtr. for handling corn will be omitted. The building is to be finished between the first and fifteenth of July. The business of the Supply Co. will be conducted from the Majestic mill until the building is completed.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Clarence A. Black was recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Wallace C. Bagley, grain buyer for the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., broke his ankle while playing ball in the annual game between members of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade membership of J. W. Smith, mgr. of Logan & Bryan, has been sold to Clarence A. Black, pres. of the Southern Feed & Milling Co., for \$5,500 including the transfer fee of \$500.

The office of Logan & Bryan in this city was closed May 31. It has been here 30 years. One of the reasons is said to be the Board of Trade rule requiring outside firms to be represented by a membership owned by an officer or stockholder.

The license of J. C. Weber & Co. to do business was recently revoked by B. T. Hurwitz, Missouri "blue sky" commissioner. Objection was made to the character of the business which the firm had been conducting. A receiver was appointed for the company some months ago.

The 750,000-bu. addition, which the Washburn-Crosby Co. is adding to its milling plant, will soon be completed. The addition consists of nine rows of reinforced concrete tanks, which are 90 feet high and 25 feet in diameter. The plant will now be able to handle 1,100,000 bus. of wheat.

MONTANA

Fromberg, Mont.—An elvtr. of the Occident Elvtr. Co. burned here recently.

Wagoner, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was recently destroyed by fire together with 6,000 bus. of wheat and 3,200 bus. of flax.

Roy, Mont.—The S. L. Dotson Co. has bot the Equity Co-op. Elvtr. The company buys and sells all kinds of grain and has shipped several cars of corn, which is a new department.—S. L. Dotson.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The Miller Wilson Grain Co. is out of business.

Foley, Neb.—The Nye Schneider Jenks Co.'s elvtr. here is closed.

Linwood, Neb.—The Nye Schneider Jenks Co.'s elvtr. here is closed.

Hoag, Neb.—Henry Thulowit has been elected mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr.

David City, Neb.—The Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. here has sold out.—W. R. Allen, Millerton, Neb.

Overton, Neb.—Ed. Hagg of the Ed. Hagg Grain Co. now receives his mail at Kearney, Neb.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Norfolk Grain Corporation expects to install a feed grinding mill soon.

Chappell, Neb.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. will dismantle its flour mill and install feed grinding equipment.

Inavale, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Union Ass'n has been returned marked "Company dissolved."

Minden, Neb.—J. M. Beeghly of Wisner, Neb., recently bot half interest in the South Mill and expects to begin operating it soon.

Ulysses, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. burned recently. The fire is supposed to have started in the dust house. Loss, about \$17,500.

Carleton, Neb.—H. F. Smith recently bot the lease of the west elvtr. from Seymour Dix, and has taken charge. Mr. Dix has been leaving the elvtr. from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rulo, Neb.—L. L. Coryell has already started construction on a new elvtr. which will replace the one burned last month. The elvtr. is to be finished in time for the new wheat crop.

Berks (Crete p. o.), Neb.—The Crete Mills, which recently took over the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here, will operate it under the name of the Berks Elvtr. Walter Wild has been retained as mgr.

Hallam, Neb.—The newly reorganized Farmers Elvtr. here is now doing business. F. N. Hoffstadt is pres., and John Rippen is mgr. This firm was formerly known as the Farmers Grain, Coal & Lumber Co.

Millerton, Neb.—I am located at the Millerton Farmers Grain Co. here.—W. R. Allen. Mr. Allen was mgr. of the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. at David City for the past four years.

Lodge Pole, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Grain & Stock Ass'n recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with Walter V. Hoagland, referee in bankruptcy, of North Platte. The creditors of the ass'n met May 26 to appoint a trustee. A. R. Jameson, Jr., who has been mgr. and director of the ass'n for the past five years, has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Currie Coal Co. of Omaha.

Merchiston, Neb.—Kent & Burke Co. of Omaha are building a 45,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. The equipment will include Eureka Cleaner, Trapp Dump, Fairbanks Automatic and Platform Scales, and a Hall Distributor. W. C. Bailey & Son have the contract.

NEW ENGLAND

Lawrence, Mass.—The H. K. Webster Grain Co. suffered a large fire loss on June 5 in the early morning. Automatic sprinklers soaked the grain in the lower part of the building causing considerable damage. When the firemen arrived the fire was blazing in the upper part of the third story under a pitched roof.

Hackensack, N. J.—The grain elvtr., grist mill and coal storage plant, owned and operated by Holley & Smith, were completely destroyed by fire Apr. 28. Temporary quarters of the firm have been opened directly opposite the former office and efforts are being made to carry on the business as usual. The firm has already announced plans to erect a larger and better plant.

Bristol, Conn.—The capital stock of the Bristol Grain & Supply Co. will be increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in order to increase the facilities for doing business. The headquarters of the company are at Goodsell Bros. former plant. The old Eaton mill, which has been operated for some years by the Bristol Grain & Supply Co., is to be remodeled and will have stores on the first floor. The upper stories will be used for storage. The Goodsell building is now being overhauled.

Worcester, Mass.—Judge Wm. A. Burns of the Superior Court ruled June 3, that C. W. Bowker & Co. should pay \$20,000 in a suit for damages brot against the company by Rodney J. Hardy and Wm. E. Hardy of Rodney-Hardy & Sons, Boston grain brokers. It is said that the Bowker Co. contracted with the Boston brokers for some 20 carloads of oats and corn in 1920. An embargo prevented the Boston men from delivering the grain here. The Bowker Co. then declared that the Boston men had broken the contract and refused to accept any more grain on contract.

NEW YORK

Perry, N. Y.—Ora Pattridge and Fred Johnson of Castile, recently bot the warehouse of Ewart & Lake, millers and produce dealers, who went into bankruptcy several months ago. The new owners have taken possession pending a court order, as the property is involved in reorganization plans for the firm.

Oswego, N. Y.—Work on the state grain elvtr. here has been held up because of a strike of hoisting engineers and laborers. The engineers and firemen are now on a sympathetic strike. The point disputed concerns the pay to be given for overtime and Sunday work. P. C. Metz, general superintendent, is said to have stated that unless the strikers return to work soon, the company will go out of town for help.

New York, N. Y.—Electrical work is now being done at the New York Central Elvtr., foot of 60th street, North river. At present this elvtr. is operated by steam and partly by electricity, the electric power being used for the bag conveyors for the main belt running the entire length of the house, also for lighting. The installations now being made consist of the following: One 40-h.p., 440-volt, 5-phase induction motor on the ground floor to operate cross conveyors. One 25-h.p., 440-volt, 3-phase motor on track floor to drive car shovel machinery. Two 100-h.p., 440-volt, 3-phase induction motors on the garner floor to operate shipping, receiving and cleaner legs. The electrical equipment is being furnished by the General Electric Co.—Laurel Duval, chief grain inspector.

Oswego, N. Y.—Work is progressing steadily on the new state elvtr. and 150 men are employed. Lack of needed material and continued rains caused some delay, but the concrete work is to be started soon.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D.—C. B. Nupen of this city is now associated with the F. M. Davies Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Nupen is well known to the North Dakota grain trade, formerly as a grain buyer and during recent years as a solicitor.

OHIO

Kingston, O.—Jesse Brudige has installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in his elvtr. here.

Scipio Siding, O.—I have been out of the grain business since Jan. 1. D. M. Tiesing is operating now.—Geo. E. Capell.

North Berne, O.—Our firm operates here, but there is not much doing now on account of the freight rates in effect out of here.—Shaw-Turner Co., Lancaster, O.

Rushville, O.—We took over the business of Snyder, Ruff & Holliday in July last year, and are now operating both plants here.—Shaw-Turner Co., Lancaster, O.

Washington, O.—The McDonald Co. discontinued business at the Cissna Elvtr. on May 15, when its lease expired. All outstanding flour and other accounts will be filled by The Fayette Grain Co.

Columbiana, O.—The mill and equipment of the Columbiana Milling & Supply Co. have been sold to E. C. Brumgard and E. L. Dieffenbacher for \$36,000. Both of the men were former owners of the mill, first Mr. Brumgard and then Mr. Dieffenbacher.

West Liberty, O.—The elvtr. safe at the Mad River Farmers Exchange Elvtr. was robbed of \$22.77 on either Saturday or Sunday night, May 10 or 11. When Elmer Yoder, the mgr. of the elvtr. came to work on Monday morning, he found the safe securely locked, but the steel box inside the safe, containing two small drawers, had been torn out and carried away.

New London, O.—Horn Bros. Co. recently filed suit against the New London Farmers Exchange for money claimed due from 1920. Horn Bros. claim they bot a car of white oats from the Exchange at \$1.20 a bushel and paid \$2,475 on a draft for it. The car was rejected at New York because of the poor quality of the oats and when sold to another buyer is said to have brot only \$1,395.07.

Okeana, O.—The Morgan Township Grain Marketing Ass'n and the Morgan Township Elvtr. Co. have recently been organized. The two organizations are closely affiliated. The elvtr. company will handle all the grain contracted for by the marketing ass'n, thru cross contracts. The directors of the elvtr. company are: R. P. Lutes, Geo. Jeffries, W. R. DeArmond, Fred Walthers, Leslie Clawson, Edward Garner and O. P. Davis. They are planning the purchase or erection of an elvtr.

Versailles, O.—Mrs. Anna M. Fremd, as the administratrix of the estate of the late Geo. A. Fremd recently filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court against the Versailles Equity Exchange and its directors. She claims that the company is insolvent and asks that a receiver be appointed. Mrs. Fremd petitions for \$1,000, \$2,000 and \$7,000 and accrued interest on promissory notes. She claims that the total assets of the company, including all leasehold property and personal property here will not amount to more than \$12,000; while the liabilities are said to total \$30,000. Mrs. Fremd asserts that her late husband signed a note for \$3,000 and another for \$5,000 together with the directors of the Equity Co. which are yet unpaid and for which his estate is liable.

Columbus, O.—C. W. Hart recently traded in the 600-bbl. flour mill, which has been operated as the Williams Milling Co., and 168 acres of land in Champion, as part payment of a 26 apartment building in Kansas City. The mill was also known as the old Hardesty mill.

Grafton, O.—The corporate name of the Grafton Flour Milling & Grain Elvtr. Co. was too localized to fully represent our new activities so we have changed the name to the United Mills Corporation. This change will be effective around July 1.—There is no change in ownership or management.—United Mills Corporation.

OKLAHOMA

Foss, Okla.—Fire caused a loss of \$500 to A. Gerlack's elvtr.

Frederick, Okla.—The Knaust Grain Co. is out of the grain business.

Hunter, Okla.—The Hunter Milling Co. sustained a loss of \$15,000 from fire on May 27.

White Oak, Okla.—C. F. Oelke has bot the Drennan Elvtr. here. Repairs will be made so that the elvtr. will be ready for fall business.

Enid, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Enid Milling Co. was slightly damaged by the windstorm Apr. 29.

Hitchcock, Okla.—J. E. Leweke has succeeded Chas. Schneider as mgr. of Hitchcock Grain Co.

Banner, Okla.—The plant of the Banner Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n was slightly damaged by fire May 18.

Hitchcock, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. is successor to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. D. A. Drake is mgr.

Enid, Okla.—Geis Price is doubling the size of his studded elvtr. by adding an addition of 30,000 bus. capacity.

El Reno, Okla.—The plant of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been thoroly overhauled, cleaned and painted and has resumed operations.

Sharon, Okla.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n will build an elvtr. here. W. D. Mathews of the Southwest Wheat Growers Ass'n, is in charge.

Orlando, Okla.—The Orlando Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n recently incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, L. P. Livingston and others.

Lawton, Okla.—The Lawton Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n recently incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, H. C. McKay, H. D. Farquhar and E. J. Carlson.

Loveland, Okla.—The Loveland Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n recently incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: P. R. Amy, C. S. Tindle and I. S. McClelland.

Indianapolis, Okla.—The Modern Gleaners, Inc., has discontinued business. The elvtr. and equipment was bot by us. We want to install a corn loader.—Producers Elvtr. Co.

Big Cabin, Okla.—C. E. Oelke of Vinita recently bot the Drennan grain elvtr. and the equipment here. Repairs will be made so that the elvtr. will be ready for the fall business.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The mill of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. was completely destroyed by fire May 24, early in the morning. The fire started in the upper part of the building.

Jefferson, Okla.—H. T. Hacker, who recently bot the Jefferson Mill, is now overhauling the mill and will put it in operation at the beginning of the season. The mill has a flour capacity of 550 bbls. daily and elvtr. capacity of 40,000 bus.

Achille, Okla.—We wish to build an ear corn handling plant for unloading farmers' wagons by dump and putting ear corn into cars or into a cornhouse or crib or feeding sheller, and at the same time have a feed and seed handling plant.—M. J. & G. W. Hill.

Jefferson, Okla.—We will make a change in mgr. of this elvtr. about July 1. The present mgr. expects to go back to school this coming fall.—Henry Peacock, pres. The Grange Co-op. Ass'n.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The plant of the Oklahoma Mill Co. was slightly damaged by fire May 23. The fire was the result of exposure to the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, which burned.

Sayre, Okla.—Oscar Ewton will re-engage in business here June 1. Ewton leased his elvtr. and coal yard to the Chandler-Chalfant Grain Co. one year ago, and its lease expired June 1.

Union City, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has just finished overhauling its elvtr. here and has covered it with iron. The work was done by G. W. Godfrey & Son.—H. C. Robinson, mgr.

Muskogee, Okla.—H. C. Colvin, receiver for the North-Lyles Grain Co., recently filed suit against the Inola State Bank for \$6,500 regarding a hay contract made in 1922. It is claimed that the hay was delivered to the bank before the company was declared bankrupt.

Vinita, Okla.—C. E. Oelke, who has operated grain elvtrs. for R. H. Drennan for a number of years and had charge of the R. H. Drennan Grain Co.'s plant here until it burned in Apr., 1923, has bot and will operate the Drennan elvtrs. at White Oak and Big Cabin.

Mustang, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will not rebuild the elvtr. which recently burned. The company will dispose of the remaining property and liquidate its affairs. The fire was of incendiary origin. Partial audit of the accounts of the former mgr. indicates a shortage and the elvtr. books may have been burned to cover up same. The building was completely destroyed and 1,000 to 1,100 bus. of wheat, oats and corn (claimed to be in the elvtr.) burned. On a \$4,000 insurance policy on the building and machinery, \$3,925 was received, and \$699.02 adjustment allowed on a blanket policy of \$1,250 on grain. The fire started at 12:45 a. m. Apr. 17.—Mustang Farmers Grain Co., A. A. Johnson, sec'y-treas.

PENNSYLVANIA

Duncannon, Pa.—Mail addressed to A. A. Miller has been returned marked "Out of business."

Belleville, Pa.—Mail addressed to J. D. Greybill & Son has been returned marked "Removed."

OREGON

Hillsboro, Ore.—The firm of C. B. Buchanan recently dissolved and two companies have been formed.

Astoria, Ore.—The wheat washing capacity of the Port of Astoria marine terminals will be more than doubled by the time the 1924 crops arrive here.

Portland, Ore.—The Grain & Potato Exchange recently incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, E. B. Sargent, L. D. Sargent and L. E. Sargent.

Springfield, Ore.—The Springfield Mill & Elvtr. Co. is making extensive improvements on warehouse No. 2. An elvtr. system for unloading bulk grain will be installed, some of the machinery has been sent to Portland for repairs, and the roof has been covered with a tar compound.

Portland, Ore.—The grain department of the Merchants Exchange will be reorganized to operate on a larger scale. A new set of by-laws will be drawn by a special com'ite and become effective when the Exchange moves into its new quarters. The com'ite includes Frank E. Ryer, John J. Lavin, H. E. Martin, S. G. Draper and A. M. Chrystall.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Commercial Ass'n has made a protest against the increased handling charges for wheat and wheat products that are to go into effect at the ports of Portland and Seattle after June 30. The present wharfage and handling charges borne by the shippers of wheat are said to amount to 50 cents per ton. In the future, the conference steamship companies will not absorb a 15-cent charge, and this charge, it is claimed, must be borne by the shipper. The Ass'n declares that if the proposed rates are put into effect the burden will have to be borne either directly or indirectly by the producers.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aurora, S. D.—The Aurora Grain Co. has repainted its elvtr.

Akaska, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Akaska has no mgr. at present.

Milbank, S. D.—C. B. Bailey has installed a corn sheller and crib in his elvtr.

White Rock, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will re-roof its elvtr. and repair the cribbing.

Sisseton, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Society has added a large double corn crib to its elvtr.

Milbank, S. D.—H. A. Riley is installing a new corn crib and corn sheller in his elvtr. here.

Bradley, S. D.—Mail addressed to Gates & Scott Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Harrold, S. D.—I am doubling the capacity of my elvtr. and installing a truck dump.—F. Pettyjohn.

Holmquist, S. D.—Mail addressed to Frank Metcalf has been returned marked "Out of business, unclaimed."

Huron, S. D.—We contemplate installing a truck dump, but have not decided definitely.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Tyndall, S. D.—Mail addressed to E. W. Giedd & Son has been returned marked "Removed to Avon, S. D."

Vienna, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Vienna Roller Mills Co. has been returned marked "Business discontinued."

Webster, S. D.—A coal gas explosion caused the fire at the Webster Flour Mill Co. June 2. The damage was small.

Madra, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elvtr. & Implement Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Gettysburg, S. D.—I bot the D. H. Curran elvtr. and am doing a lot of repair work on it. Will open up for business about the middle of July.—F. C. Moody.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Chas. Eyler, sec'y-treas. of the South Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n for the past 7 years, recently resigned, leaving that position May 12, and becoming connected with the Atwood-Larson Co., a Duluth and Minneapolis grain firm. H. F. Sloan is taking his former position as sec'y; E. J. Oyan, Baltic, one of the Ass'n directors, will act as treas.

TEXAS

Miles, Tex.—J. R. Hart will install a feed mill and gas engine.

El Paso, Tex.—Heid Bros., Inc., are installing facilities for cleaning field seeds.

Pampa, Tex.—The U. S. Strader Grain Co. transferred its local mgr. from Hoover to this place.

Lockney, Tex.—Burton Thornton has bot the interests of Artie Baker in the Lockney Coal & Grain Co.

Hillsboro, Tex.—W. B. Rutherford traded a farm for the Hillsboro Mill & Elvtr. He will overhaul and operate it.

Hemphill, Tex.—The capital stock of the Hemphill Grain & Grocery Co. has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Laredo, Tex.—A flour, feed, grain and merchandise warehouse owned by Volpe Bros. burned recently. Partially insured.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—The Taylor Grain Co. recently incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Creed Taylor, Spencer Taylor and L. Umphress.

Spearman, Tex.—I have purchased the Liske Grain Co.'s elvtr. here and will operate it under the name of the R. L. McClellan Grain Co. —R. L. McClellan.

Henrietta, Tex.—J. W. Marberry, former owner and mgr. of the Henrietta Mill & Elvtr. Co., died recently. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Canadian, Tex.—At a meeting of the local Wheat Growers' Ass'n, a com'te was appointed to get estimates for a new elvtr., which will be up-to-date and fireproof.

Valley View, Tex.—The Kell & Son Grain Co. of Gainesville, Tex., will erect a large grain warehouse here. Material is being hauled to the site which the company selected.

Brenham, Tex.—The Giescke Bros. Co. recently let a contract to R. F. Ball for the erection of a one story brick building. The building is next to the Green Grain Co. and will be occupied by it.

Houston, Tex.—Josey Miller Co. of Beaumont has purchased an interest in the Ross Carter Grain Co. and the name has been changed to the Ross Grain Co. B. C. Ross will continue as mgr.

Comanche, Tex.—We have completed a 40-car capacity warehouse here and expect to handle grain of all kinds, wholesale and retail. We expect to install a modern electrical elvtr. soon.—Brightman & Son.

Houston, Tex.—The United Grain Stores of Texas and Louisiana, with headquarters here, were recently incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, H. McLaughlin, May McLaughlin and R. W. Spencer.

Carrollton, Tex.—The entire plant of the Carrollton Mill & Elvtr. Co. owned by Baker Bros., was destroyed by fire which started in the engine room. The plant was not in operation but the engine was being used by the Texas Power & Light Co.

Sherman, Tex.—Since the Diamond Mill has recently purchased the Kay Kimbell concrete elvtr. here, which is known as Phoenix Elvtr., no elvtrs. are operated as a public storehouse. The Diamond Mills, The Chapman Milling Co., The G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., The Fant Milling Co. and the Pittman & Harrison Grain Co. all operate elvtrs. for their individual use. Kay Kimbell is erecting a modern reinforced concrete elvtr. at Fort Worth.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. J. S. Denyven, widow of the late J. S. Denyven, the well known broker who died in his office recently, died following an auto accident from which she never regained consciousness.

Memphis, Tenn.—Plans for the erection of a 2,500,000-bu. grain elvtr., but slightly smaller than the public grain elvtr. at New Orleans, are being considered by the Mississippi-Warrior Service. The barge line is not expected to advance the funds for the building. If the plan materializes these will come from subscriptions from railroads and interested persons in Memphis. Cost of the prospective building is estimated at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The St. L. & S. F. is understood to be particularly interested in the project.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The plant of the Granite Grain & Feed Store was slightly damaged by fire recently.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The claim of the Pacific Grain Co. for \$47,000 against the Intermountain Milling Co. has been dismissed by the court. The Intermountain Milling Co. is now in the hands of a receiver.

WASHINGTON

Seattle, Wash.—Construction began June 1 on the building to be erected by the Chamber of Commerce to be occupied by it and the Merchants Exchange.

Seattle, Wash.—Lloyd B. Faust, local mgr. for Logan & Bryan, died recently from injuries received in an automobile accident. Mr. Faust had been mgr. of Logan & Bryan here for eleven years.

Edwall, Wash.—The warehouse of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire May 26 in the morning, together with 15,000 sacks of grain. The loss was mostly covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt in time to care for the incoming crop.

Pullman, Wash.—A. E. Kelly and Howard Hughes, who recently bot four of the warehouses of Kerr, Gifford & Co., have also bot the warehouses of Kerr, Gifford & Co. at Juno, Sunset and Thornton. They will establish a grain and fire insurance business here.

WISCONSIN

Mapleton, Wis.—I sold my elvtr. here to the Kiesling Lumber Co.—Calvin J. Jones, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Sobieski, Wis.—The F. A. Replinski warehouse is now owned by R. E. Krause. There are no grain shippers here and there is no grain to ship.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Oriental Milling Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators, C. Gruhle, E. J. Peterson and L. Schuette. The company will deal in flour and feed.

Bowler, Wis.—Frank H. Kolpack is my successor in feed, oats, flour, seeds and general merchandise. I do not handle grain any more. The only grain dealers here are, Frank H. Kolpack and Fuhlman Bros.—E. J. Buettner.

Sheboygan Falls, Wis.—The Falls Roller Mills corporation recently filed a petition showing liabilities of \$73,754. The nominal value of the assets is put at \$132,434 of which \$130,437 comprises real estate. The unsecured claims total \$18,390.

Bowler, Wis.—Fuhrman Bros. now operate the business owned by John Renk here, and are running elvtr. formerly owned by him. They do not handle any grain outside of oats for seed and feed, together with mill goods and hay.—Fuhrman Bros.

Black River Falls, Wis.—Walter Chenoweth bot the Star Elvtr. from J. L. Parchman May 22, and took immediate possession. Mr. Chenoweth is a travelling salesman and he will not take over the personal management of the business until fall. The business is now conducted by Andrew Michell of Hixton. A feed mill will be installed soon.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The rate of interest on advances in this market for the month of May was 6½% per annum.

On the present basis of prices of the various grains, the commission which all members of the Chamber of Commerce shall pay per bushel is as follows: Wheat, 1½¢; corn, ¾¢; oats, 9/16¢; barley, ¾¢; rye, ¾¢.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An amendment to Rule 32, section 7, has been adopted by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. This has the effect of removing certain restrictions that prevented members of the Chamber, elected since Mar. 1, 1906, who were not members of either the Chicago or Minneapolis exchanges, from enjoying the split rates of commission. Under the new ruling all members may have their consigned grain sold in this market for 75% of the full, or regular, rates of commission.

We are indebted to H. A. Plumb, sec'y, for the Sixty-Sixth Annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, containing a report of the trade and commerce in this city, various other reports and the charter, rules and their amendments of the Chamber.

The rules of the Chamber of Commerce have been amended to provide for the furnishing of expense bills by a regular elvtr. upon the delivery of grain from such elvtr. and the cancellation of the warehouse receipts. The amendment is an addition to Rule 31, Section 1.

Broken Promises Will React on Pools.

When resigning the office of sec'y of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., recently, J. M. Mehl wrote the board of directors, in part, as follows:

It seems that the U. S. Grain Growers plan of grain marketing, radical though it appeared in the beginning, no longer offers quite the lure and appeal that do other plans featuring more specifically the idea of price control. Sincere friends of the U. S. Grain Growers have said that farmers recently have been promised so many impossible benefits that they will no longer be satisfied with the legitimate fruits of co-operative organization and that it is an inauspicious time for effort along this line. While I do not share that view there is more than a small measure of truth in the suggestion.

There is also much in the means by which co-operative marketing is being sold to farmers today that startles and alarms the co-operator of yesterday. He realizes as well as any one, perhaps, that the co-operative idea has never been put up in the attractive package that it deserved. Yet, he cannot but wonder what reaction will follow the extravagant claims of some of the more recent converts who have also assumed the role of "Medicine Man" to American agriculture. It is quite certain that to the extent members of co-operative organizations are led to expect impossible results just to that extent will they be disappointed and the co-operative movement as a whole suffer relapse.

Co-operative marketing will not of itself enable profitable production of a commodity for which there is not an absorbing demand at the profitable price figure. There is no known means of either eliminating the "marginal producer" or of enabling the high cost producer to compete profitably in trade with the low cost producer. In a relative sense these two factors are now and always will be at the bottom of agricultural distress. For co-operative organizations to promise more than the benefits growing in the main out of better methods and standards, increased volume, more orderly distribution and elimination of excessive handling profits, is to flirt with certain failure.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The high price of native rice is forcing Japan to purchase wheat in heavy quantities, says T. Shimusaki, representative of a Tokio milling firm. He adds that Canadian wheat could be imported by Japan about 15¢ a bushel cheaper than it could be produced in that country. Japanese people are coming to prefer wheat to rice.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commission to thoroly investigate the agricultural emergency, consisting of 3 senators and 3 representatives, the sec'ys of agriculture, commerce, and labor, representatives of the federal reserve board, of the transportation interests of the United States, and an agricultural economist of repute, was proposed in a resolution introduced to the House by Representative Bloom, democrat, New York. An appropriation of \$50,000 would be required by the commission to present a report to Congress next December.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.—The entry of different governments into business enterprises has been one of the chief causes of high taxation in Australia, according to Sir Arthur Cocks, treas. of New South Wales. Allowing for profits on some of the ventures, the incredible total of £7,661,988 has been absolutely wasted, he says. Most of this has been loan funds. Hence the taxpayers must pay about £459,719 annually in interest. The principal losses were £2,600,000, sustained on shipping and ship building activities of the Federal government, and £1,628,000 on war service homes.

Grain Carriers

THE PROPOSED increased rates on burlap bags from central territory to Mississippi Valley destinations were found justified in I. C. C. investigation and suspension docket No. 2005.

THE SURPLUS of freight cars in good repair and available for immediate use totaled 351,012 on May 22, according to the American Railway Ass'n. This is an increase of 11,906 cars over May 14, when the total was 339,106.

THE APPLICABLE rates on mixed carloads of cottonseed meal and hulls from Tallulah, La., to Vicksburg, Miss., were found to be unreasonable in Tallulah Cotton Oil Co. v. V. S. & P. Ry. Reparations was awarded.

AT THE CHICAGO meeting June 3, 4 and 5 of the freight claim division of the American Railway Ass'n the matter of grain claims did not come up, the grain claims com'tee of which C. D. Hart of Topeka, Kan., is chairman, not having a report.

LOADING OF Revenue freight for the week ended May 24 totalled 918,213 cars, an increase of 4,808 over the preceding week and the largest total since the first week in March. This total has been exceeded only 4 times this year.

A HEARING on the proposed changes, by Texas carriers was ordered for June 10, by the Texas Railway Commission. These changes would be made in the diversion and reconsignment rules now embodied in Texas Lines Tariff No. 32-D.

S. W. L. TARIFF No. 32-U has been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Aug. 10. This tariff had contained numerous increases on grain, from interstate points to Texas, which were scheduled as effective Apr. 12.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Board of Trade has secured a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning grain rates from Iowa points to Chicago. Prevailing rates are considered inequitable and a revision of the present schedules is asked.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. J. Conners, Sr., head of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, and a large number of other enterprises, recently gave 33 employees of his Buffalo interests \$500,000 of stock in the new commercial highway which he has built across Florida.

SUSPENSION OF M. K. & T. tariff 4480-N to Aug. 30, has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission because of the elimination of transit privileges in connection with Rock Island grain. The Texas Industrial Traffic League was instrumental in securing this suspension.

THE CANCELLATION of the application of the Deming, N. Mex., rates as maxima on grain and grain products from defined territories to certain points in south Texas were found not justified in I. C. C. investigation and suspension docket No. 1988. The suspended schedules were ordered cancelled.

MISSOURI SHIPPERS will be saved approximately \$125,000 annually, it is estimated, as a result of the State Public Service Commission prohibiting railroads, which are operating in the state, north of the Missouri River, from making effective increased second, third, and fourth class freight rates.

THE POWER of the port of New Orleans' board of commissioners to prevent picketing on the public wharves during walkouts of longshoremen and other labor has been upheld by the Louisiana Supreme Court. An injunction obtained against the board by 4 labor organizations during the strike last fall brought the submission before the court. An important precedent was established in the Louisiana's court's decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Barkley bill to abolish the U. S. Railroad Labor Board has been withdrawn by Representative Barkley. He says he does not believe there was any chance of getting action on the measure at this session of Congress. An identical measure, sponsored by Senator Howell in the Senate, is still pending.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Kansas City Southern R. R. is known to have expressed sympathy with the petition of the Kansas City grain dealers in their effort to have the Kansas City rates on grains fixed on a parity with those of Omaha. All other roads are opposing the readjustment sought by the Kansas City board of trade.

SUFFICIENT HARVEST help may flow into Kansas wheat fields this year because western railroads are establishing a 1c a mile fare for harvest hands. The public utilities commission and the western passenger agency at Chicago started the policy. Several roads have already agreed to the reduction and others are considering following their example.

RAILROAD MILEAGE fell off 3,075 miles between June 30, 1916, and Dec. 31, 1921. Since the later date a net decline of 450 miles is indicated by information collected by the *Railway Age*. Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that only 16 states have increased their mileage in that period while reductions were made in 31 states.

THE SCHEDULES filed as effective Dec. 30, 1923, whereby joint rates on grain and grain products, applicable on export and domestic traffic, moving from Oklahoma stations on the M. K. T., M. K. & T., and the B. M. & E., to Mobile, Ala., over a route thru Meridian, Miss., would be cancelled, were not found justified in I. C. C. investigation and suspension docket No. 1994. Upon the protest of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., they were ordered suspended until Apr. 28, 1924. The case was decided Apr. 8, 1924.

U. S. BOATS plying on the Great Lakes are charged with violation of the Canadian coastal laws by railway officials of Montreal. They claim grain is being booked from Fort Williams to Montreal, via Buffalo, in U. S. vessels. From Buffalo grain is relayed to Montreal by Canadian or U. S. boats. Reduced freight rates on grain have resulted to the detriment of Canadian railways, labor, and ports, according to their claims. Existing Canadian coastal laws do not permit American boats to carry grain, or other merchandise, between Canadian ports.

INTEREST is properly allowable to shippers on reparation claims, the Director-General of Railroads' practice of demanding a waiver of interest not being founded on law or justice. The Interstate Commerce Commission awards reparation with interest, on the sound legal basis that the shipper should be recompensed for the time he was kept out of his money. The director-general is said to be discriminating against the shippers. In some instances he has paid interest in full at the rate of 6% per annum. In other cases remission has only been for 4½%, 3% and, in a number of cases, for none at all.

THE CHICAGO, Peoria & St. Louis, an Illinois railway of 245 miles, may be abandoned. This line passes thru 35 cities and villages. If torn up 20 of them will be left without any railway service. Nearly all roads leading to and from these towns are unsurfaced dirt and not usable during the winter by motor trucks. The railroad is the exclusive carrier for 49 grain elevators, 6 coal mines, and 21 other industries. Only a small portion of the tonnage could be handled by other roads. The industries will have to close and real estate values will drop to almost nothing in the territory affected, if present contemplations become a reality.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Freight rates readjustment on all commodities was ordered by the House on June 6, with the adoption of the Hoch resolution. The Interstate Commerce Commission was ordered to review the entire rate structure, particularly as to possible reductions of rates on agricultural products.

THE RECONSIGNMENT charges on carloads of grain held on track for official inspection and disposition orders incident thereto at billed destination, were found inapplicable in Flanley Grain Co. v. director general, as agt., I. C. C., No. 14176. Several grain and milling companies brought the case alleging the charge of \$5 a car, collected by the roads, was unreasonable. Reparations with interest were awarded.

THE BUFFALO, Rochester and Pittsburgh has withdrawn from the consideration of proposed advances, approximating 5%, in the wages of railroad employees. The advances were agreed to and accepted by the carriers included in the Eastern division a few weeks ago. Because of the secession engineers and firemen working for that road immediately called for a strike vote. The B. R. & P. dispatched the controversy to the U. S. Railroad Labor Board for adjudication. But the Union leaders refused to obey the summons of the Labor Board to appear at 10 a. m., May 29, in an effort at adjustment. The Board's only recourse is to bring them in on official subpoenas. Meanwhile the strike hangs fire.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provision for an additional appropriation of \$350,000, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be used in continuing the work of ascertaining the value of railroads that appear to have earned in excess of 6%, is included in the bill recently reported by the House appropriations com'tee covering deficiencies for the fiscal year of 1924. Members of the commission say approximately 330 more railroads might be subject to excess income provisions, but more funds are needed to complete the valuation of these carriers. Payments of excess earnings by railroads now aggregate more than \$4,000,000. But a number of the roads are holding out on the stand that they cannot be compelled to pay until the final value of their properties has been set by the commission.

FREIGHT RATE REDUCTIONS up to 51%, have been made on fertilizer moving less-car-load, over the 26 railroads operating in Western trunk line territory. They are effective at once and will continue until May 1, 1926. Among the typical reductions are: St. Louis to Wichita, Kan., 44½¢ a hundred pounds; St. Louis to Lincoln, Neb., 31½¢; St. Louis to Topeka, Kan., 34½¢; St. Louis to Omaha, Neb., 25½¢; Chicago to Kansas City, Mo., 37¢; Chicago to Sioux City, 37¢; Chicago to Sioux Falls, S. D., 37½¢; Chicago to Des Moines, 28¢; Chicago to Grand Island, Neb., 55¢. E. B. Boyd, chairman of the Western Trunk Line Com'tee, says the reduced rate on fertilizer in small lots is the railroads' contribution to the work of educating the farmers to increase production.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rate reductions during the 18 months between July 1, 1922, and the end of 1923, saved the shippers and consumers of the country nearly \$800,000,000 in freight charges which would have accrued had no reductions below the basis of Aug. 26, 1920, which was the date of the last general increase, been made, according to a report recently made to the Senate by Commissioner Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He roughly estimated that \$175,000,000, or about 22%, represents the decrease in freight charges on livestock and agricultural products, which constitutes about 15% of the total tonnage. The last general reduction in rates was effective July 1, 1922. This amounted to about 10% in all classes and commodities. Since then, however, many individual reductions have been made.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

I. T. S. supplement No. 2 to tariff No. 450-C, Ill. C. C., No. 333, increases the rate on grain and grain products from Edwardsville to Cairo, Ill., to 12 cents, effective June 24.

I. C. supplement No. 6 makes several amendments to tariff 1809-K. Reductions in the rates on grain, by-products, section 2, page 21 of the tariff, are given, effective June 25.

I. C. supplement No. 26 to tariff 1537-G makes certain reduction from the rates shown in that tariff of grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds, effective June 24.

I. C. supplement No. 12 to tariff No. 601-I makes reductions on the corn rate and wheat rate from Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, and St. Paul, Minn., to Lyle, London, and Myrtle, Minn.

E. B. Boyd supplement No. 6 to circular No. 11-B of Western Trunk Lines reduces the minimum weight and charges applicable on mixed carloads of grain products; effective June 20.

L. A. Lowrey supplement No. 2 to tariff No. 20-N makes certain changes in local and joint terminal charges, rules and regulations from, or to, points within the Chicago District. It is effective July 5.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 13 makes a number of reductions and advances on the rates shown in tariff No. 31408-C, of grain, grain products, seeds, and broom corn rates; effective June 27.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 18 makes certain advances in the rates on grain, grain products, broom corn, alfalfa cake and meal, linseed cake and meal, and seeds on account of the abandonment of the line east of Guthrie, Okla.; effective June 30.

C. & A. tariff No. 28-E cancels tariff No. 28-D it shows elevation and transfer charges on grain, absorption of loading and unloading charges on live stock, maximum and minimum weights, rules governing furnishing of grain doors, and miscellaneous local rules and exceptions to classifications applying on the C. & A., effective June 26.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 9 to tariff No. 28405-E, effective June 15, makes an advance in the rates on hay, straw and corn husks. The rates from Bestin, Ionom, Merrick, Dudley, Emsey, Lowe, and Chandler, Okla., inclusive on the C. R. I. & P., shown on pages 31, 44, Items Nos. 590 and 670, are canceled on account of the line east of Guthrie, Okla., being abandoned.

E. B. Boyd has issued supplement No. 11 to circular No. 1-R of the Western Trunk Lines, which gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications. It contains certain changes in the rules governing the stopping in transit of seeds, beans and peas, the handling of seeds thru Chicago warehouses, and information on grain transferred car to car thru an elevator, etc. It is effective July 1.

C. & A. supplement No. 13 to tariff No. 2-I showing switching and other terminal charges and giving rules governing absorption of switching, drayage, and transfer charges, reduces the switching charges on grain between junctions with connecting lines in the Chicago Switching District and industries having private sidings on the C. & A. tracks at Chicago, to \$6 per car, regardless of weight. Supplement No. 13 is effective June 26.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 9 reduces the rates on flour and corn meal from Gladstone, Matfield Green, Jaques, Cassoday, Aikman, and Chelsea, Kan., to Memphis, Tenn., Ft. Smith, and Little Rock, Ark., New Orleans, La., and Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., as shown in tariff 7481-H. Some reductions are made on the same products moving from Bazar and Cottonwood Falls, Kan., to Memphis and points south. Lower rates on shipments of grain products and seeds routed over the St. L. & S. F., via Kansas City, Mo., are given. Supplement No. 9 is effective June 24.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 11 shows reductions in the rates on flax seed, millet seed, hemp seed, broom corn, and hay and straw, indicated in tariff No. 5702-H, applying between Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., and Gladstone, Matfield Green, Jaques, Cassoday, Aikman and Chelsea, Kan. Other reductions are made on the same products moving from the latter stations to Chicago. Supplement No. 11 is effective June 30.

Supply Trade

ADVERTISING is the link between supply and demand—between the man who has something to sell and the man who desires to buy.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders the following were elected officers of Weaver & Co.; pres., C. A. Weaver; sec'y, J. E. Stevens; treas., E. H. Smith. S. M. Augnley, who has been connected with J. L. Owens & Co. for 15 years, will be traveling representative.

"Your costs of building and the expense of repair will be further increased this year if you have the work done by 'closed shop' contractors who recently increased the wages of the unionized building trades crafts out of all proportion to the pay of the farm hand, the mail carrier, educators, and employes in stores, offices and factories," says the Skillman Electric Co. in a letter to property owners. "The contractors do not assume this added cost of construction—because you pay it."

CHICAGO, ILL.—Important changes in the personnel and policies of the Bassick-Alemite Corp. and its subsidiaries are announced as a result of a meeting of the Board of Directors in New York. The Bassick-Alemite Corporation is a holding company controlling: The Bassick Mfg. Co. of Chicago, The Bassick Co., of Bridgeport, The Allyn-Zerk Co., of Cleveland, The E. S. Evans & Co., of Detroit, The G. & G. Vacuum Tank Corp. of Bridgeport; The M. B. Schenck Co. of Meridian, Conn., The Burns & Bassick Co., of Bridgeport, The Universal Caster & Foundry Co., Newark. The Bassick-Alemite Corporation's latest purchase is that of the Allyn-Zerk Company which will be operated as an independent unit but under the same general management as the other units that go to make up the corporation.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—We have recently shipped the following CARTER DISC SEPARATORS: Minneapolis Mlg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Siler City Mills, Siler City, N. C.; Wykoff Roller Mills, Wykoff, Minn.; Peery Bros., Walland, Tenn.; Grant Tower Mlg. Co., Washington, Mo.; Weyauwega Milling Co., Weyauwega, Wis.; Pioneer Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo.; Lancaster Milling Co., Lancaster, Ky.; F. W. Stock & Sons, Litchfield, Mich.; F. W. Stock & Sons, Hillsdale, Mich.; Weisenberger Sanitary Flr. Mill, Midway, Ky.; Russell Mlg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Heid Brothers, Inc., El Paso, Tex.; Valier & Spies Mlg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Kimball Milling Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.; Rosenbaum Grain Corp., No. Ft. Worth, Tex.; Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Farmers Elevator Co., Electra, Tex.; Lexington Elev. & Mill Co., Lexington, Ohio, Concordia Mlg. Co., Concordia, Kan.; Hughston Grain Co., Plano, Texas.; Ft. Worth Elev. Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.; National Milling Co., Toledo, O., Valley City Mlg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Washburn Crosby Co., So. Chicago, Ill.; Jonathan Hale & Sons, Ionia, Mich.; Pillsbury Flour Mills, Anoka, Minn.; also shipped machines to New Zealand, Brazil, So. Africa, So. America, England.—Carter Mayhew Mfg. Co.

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GRAIN DRIERS CONDITIONERS

Moisture Testers and Accessories DOCKAGE SIEVES and SCALES

EMERSON KICKERS

Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus

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Clark's Wagon Load Grain Tables

(ON CARDS)

show the reduction of any weight of grain from 100 to 4090 pounds by ten pound breaks, to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60 70 and 72 pounds.

Six tables printed in two colors, on both sides of three cards, size 5½ x 10½ inches. Price 65 cents, postage 4 cents.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Supreme Court Decisions

Insurance—Where a fire policy covered grain in two cribs, the value thereof not being apportioned between the cribs but fixed at a single sum, and the grain in one crib was of a different character from that in the other, an instruction, in an action on the policy which, while conceding that only one of the cribs was destroyed, said that the grain destroyed could be taken at the value fixed in the policy, was misleading.—*Taylor v. Phoenix Ins. Co.*

Landlord's Lien—Landlord's lien extends to all crops grown on the rented premises, including crops of subtenant, though the subtenant has the one right to have the crop of the tenant first levied on and exhausted, and if subtenant's crop is removed or otherwise disposed of in whole or in part, except under conditions named in the statute, the right of attachment arises under Code 1907, § 4739.—*Chandler v. Burk*. Supreme Court of Alabama. 99 South 727.

Brokers—Stockbrokers' forbearance to close out account of plaintiff's brother for lack of margin, when plaintiff consented to have stock transferred from his own account until the brother's account "became right," held ample consideration for transfer, entitling brokers to refuse a retransfer without payment of the balance of the account to which it was transferred.—*Harold S. Osborne v. Curtis & Sanger*. Supreme Court of New York. 204 N. Y. Sup. 305.

Warehouseman Not Bound by Grower's Pooling Contract—The marketing agreement between a wheat grower and a wheat grower's association is at most in the nature of a secret lien, whereby, in the absence of notice, neither the subsequent mortgagee of the growing crop nor the warehouseman issuing a warehouse receipt for the harvested wheat would be affected. Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act (Rem. Comp. Stat. §§ 3634, 3635), as to negotiation of a negotiable warehouse receipt, merely prevents the assertion, against its transferee, of a secret lien or title, or one accruing subsequent to its issuance, and does not give its purchaser title to the property therein described, free of all prior mortgages, such as a crop mortgage authorized by section 3779, and recorded under section 3782, making such recording notice to all the world.—*Arnold v. Washington Wheat Growers Ass'n*. Supreme Court of Washington. 222 Pac. 472.

Plant Quarantine—A state may exclude from its territory without specific inspection at the state line, all of any commodity brought from territory, which its duly constituted authority, pursuant to its law, has in good faith found so afflicted with some blight or disease as will probably result in material injury, by infection, to a considerable part of property within the state, especially when it is a relatively large resource of the state. In the absence of any quarantine regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to interstate shipments of alfalfa, pursuant to U. S. Comp., St. 1918, U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1919, § 8760, relative to prevention of the spread of dangerous plant diseases or insect infestation, such act does not affect the validity of Laws Wash. 1921, p. 308, or an order by the state director of agriculture, pursuant thereto, excluding from the state all alfalfa from designated weevil-infested territories outside the state; the federal government not having assumed exclusive control of the subject-matter.—*State v. Oregon-Washington R. & Nav. Co.* Supreme Court of Washington. 223 Pac. 600.

Buyer's Remedy for Damaged Goods.

While buyer may, in the event of fraud or default in seller's performance, at his election stand on contract and bring action for damages, or avoid contract and maintain an action for recovery of the price, he cannot treat the sale as void in order to recover the price, and valid in order to recover damages, the remedies being inconsistent. Buyer is not entitled to rescission and a return of his money, unless he is able to and does return or tender the goods to seller in substantially the same condition as he received them, and this rule applies, though damage to the goods was not the result of buyer's negligence.—*Ebner v. Haverty*. Supreme Court of South Carolina. 122 S. E. 578.

Board Memberships Subject to Members' Claims when Directors Have Such Power Under Rules—A membership in a Board of Trade, which could be transferred if dues were paid and there were no unsettled claims or contracts held by members, but the transfer of which could be prevented by objection of any other member until all obligations were satisfied, passed to the member's trustee in bankruptcy, under Bankruptcy Act § 70a (Comp. St. § 9654), though not subject to seizure and sale for debts under the state law. A membership of an individual member of a Board of Trade held impaired by debts of the corporation of which the member was an executive officer, and not transferable without taking care of creditor members, in view of a rule of the exchange making the agent of the corporation, who was a member and did business and made contracts in its name on the exchange, subject to discipline for a default in the obligations of the corporation. Creditor members of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago need not assert preference claims against membership of bankrupt before bankruptcy proceedings are begun, and transfer to trustee in bankruptcy was not rendered free from objections by them; the preference or lien of creditor members being inherent in the property in its creation.—*Board of Trade of City of Chicago v. Johnson*. Supreme Court of the United States. 44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 232.

Action for Difference in Rate Can Not be Maintained until Commission Fixes Right to Reparation—Until the Interstate Commerce Commission has, as an official body of technical experts, declared the existence of a right to reparation because of shipments of grain made after its finding that the existing rate was excessive and before the effective date of a subsequent order establishing a lower rate, by some order fixing a right to such reparation, an action to recover the difference between the published tariff rate and the reasonable rate may not be maintained, in view of Interstate Commerce Act. §§ 9, 15. (Comp. St. §§ 8573, 8583). A report and opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot annul or change an existing tariff rate, in view of Interstate Commerce Act, § 15 (Comp. St. § 8583), requiring any change of rates made by the Commission to be made, not by report, finding, or opinion, but by an order to carrier to cease collecting the existing rate, to take effect not less than thirty days after the date of the order. Maintenance of a suit to recover damages from a carrier because of the collection of an unreasonable rate, in violation of the Act to regulate Commerce (Comp. St. § 8563 et seq.), depends on prior action by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a foundation for it whereby a right to reparation has been decided.—*Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. Co. v. Merriam & Millard Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 297 Fed. 1.

Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay.
The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.
1132 Builders Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.

Patents Granted

1,494,360. **Grain Door**. Henry Kaler, Rantoul, Ill. As the door is raised it runs up under the roof on a trackway having rollers. The door has an upper hinged section swinging rearwardly.

1,496,401. **Apparatus for Removing Grain Doors**. Harry H. Alfrey, El Reno, Okla. A hook or claw comprising a shank and a foot is adapted to extend under a grain door or a grain door section with means attached to the shank for elevating the hook.

1,495,886. **Grain Sacker**. Eusebe Craite, Rice Lake, Wis. A platform running on casters supports a combined screw conveyor and elevator leg, the screw working in a scoop. The sack attached to the elevator head discharge also rests on the platform, counter-balancing the weight of the conveyor.

1,493,793. **Preventing Manipulation of Car Seals**. Chas. S. Railsback, Colorado Springs, Colo. The combination with a fastening and a seal including a strap engaging with a part of the fastening and a lock securing the ends of the strap together, of a pocket adapted to receive the lock of the seal.

1,496,615. **Grain Dampener**. Daniel Bartlett, El Reno, Okla., assignor to Bartlett Dampener Co., El Reno. A rockable water holding means supplies water to the grain in the conveyor, the flow of water being controlled by a grid movable in the conduit under the influence of the flow of grain. Excessive movement of the grid rocks the water supply and increases the flow of water.

1,495,405 and 1,495,406. **Storehouse or Crib**. Mark R. Deyo, Peoria, Ill. The outer wall is made of cement staves with ventilating openings and spaced apart is the inner wall of several courses of staves containing vertical air shafts. The stave comprises a body having a channeled face and a plate to form an air shaft between the plate and the stave, the plate being provided with a plurality of ventilating openings.

1,494,123. **Scale**. Louis A. Osgood, Dayton, O., assignor to International Scale Co., Dayton. Combined with a tare beam having rack teeth thereon is a slidable poise assembly, comprising a double gear train adapted to be rotated by said rack upon the sliding of the poise, separate pointers driven by said gear trains and means provided with multiple sets of graduations over which the separate pointers sweep to indicate the weight counterbalanced by the displaced poise assembly.

1,494,092. **Method and Apparatus for Drying**. Archibald F. Wright, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Industrial Dryer Corporation, Newark. The process consists in circulating a gaseous drying medium in a desired volume and at suitable velocity and at a desired temperature into contact with moist material for a period of time to evaporate a certain percentage of moisture from such material, and subsequently to such period of treatment circulating a gaseous drying medium in decreased volume, and at the same velocity and temperature, into contact with the same material, the volume of the medium being decreased proportionately to a reduction in the moisture content of the material during the subsequent period of treatment.

1,493,765. **Belt Conveyor Support**. Wm. E. Philips, Cleveland, O., assignor to the Stearns Conveyor Co., Cleveland. Combined with a hollow axle carried on a pair of brackets are means for the attachment of a grease conduit to feed grease under pressure into the interior of the axle, a hollow wheel surrounding the axle between the brackets, the wheel having a pair of ends and an internal sleeve extending from one end to the other, said sleeve being concentric with the axle and spaced a considerable distance from it, a pair of rolling bearings spaced apart and located around the axle and within the sleeve, there being a passageway from the hollow axle into the chamber between the bearings, and there being a closure surrounding the axle on the outer sides of each bearing whereby grease supplied under pressure to said chamber may pass to the bearings without escaping from the wheel.

1,494,273. **Trap Grain Door.** Peter E. Moran, Perry, Ia. A lever is secured to the under side of the door with a weighted arm hingedly mounted, a flexible element secured to the lever at one end and to the weighted arm at the other end and a guide pivotally mounted on the lever and capable of movement relative thereto over which the flexible element travels and a flexible element operable for causing the weighted arm to swing on its hinge.

1,495,836. **Car Door.** Wenzel Frimmel and Wm. D. Henderson, Dorrance, Kan. The grain door securing device comprises a door section, a vertical flange secured adjacent to one end of the door section, having a plurality of openings disposed adjacent to the opposite end of the door, a removable flange member having a cut out portion providing an extension, pivoted locking members having pins adapted to be positioned in the openings adjacent to the flange member, the locking members having tongues adapted to move under the extension of the flange member, to cause the flange member to bind against the wall of the door opening to secure the door against movement.

1,496,473. **Grain Drying and Cooling Apparatus.** Philip Little, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis. An upright casing is provided with upper and lower interior air chambers and grain passages between the walls of the casing and the air chambers, the walls of the casing and the walls of the air chambers being provided with ducts leading through the grain passages, means for forcing heated air into the upper air chamber and permitting the same to pass outward through the descending body of grain, means for drawing cooling air through the descending grain into the lower air chamber, and means for collecting dust taken out of the grain by the passing currents of air.

1,494,750. **Grain Car Door Lock.** Frank C. Lakin, Manchester, Ill. Pivoted to the inner side of the stile is a latch arm having a hook at its free end engageable with the lower edge wall of said opening when said latch arm is swung to a substantially horizontal position, a holding arm pivoted to said inner side of said stile above said latch arm and swingable downwardly and inwardly against said door section with its lower end in abutting relation with the upper edge of said latch arm to hold the latter in lowered operative position, and an additional holding arm pivoted to said inner side of said stile at a point spaced outwardly from the pivots of the other arms and at an elevation between such pivots, said additional holding arm being swingable downwardly against said latch arm into abutting relation with said first named holding arm.

1,494,271. **Automatic Weighing Machine.** Henry W. Miller, Miami, Fla. The machine has graduations adjacent one end of the beam, means for guiding the same for vertical movement, a weight co-acting with the graduations, a rotary measuring member at the opposite end having pockets, means for holding it against rotation until a predetermined amount of material has been served into one of the pockets, a horizontally movable gate for interrupting the feed when such predetermined amount has been served and means operable by the rotation of the measuring member to close the gate.

1,496,701. **Grain Separator.** Chas. E. Wyman, Pekin, Ind. Two concaves contain a shaft having longitudinally spaced clamps each composed of bars clamped to the shaft on opposite faces thereof with one end of one bar projecting beyond the adjacent end of the other on opposite sides of the shaft, and comparatively light U-shaped beaters pivotally connected at the free ends of their arms to the projecting ends of said bars, whereby said beaters are disposed in parallel planes and extended in opposite directions being adapted to pivot to permit hard substances to pass between them and the concaves and to swing freely to exert a beating connection on the grain.

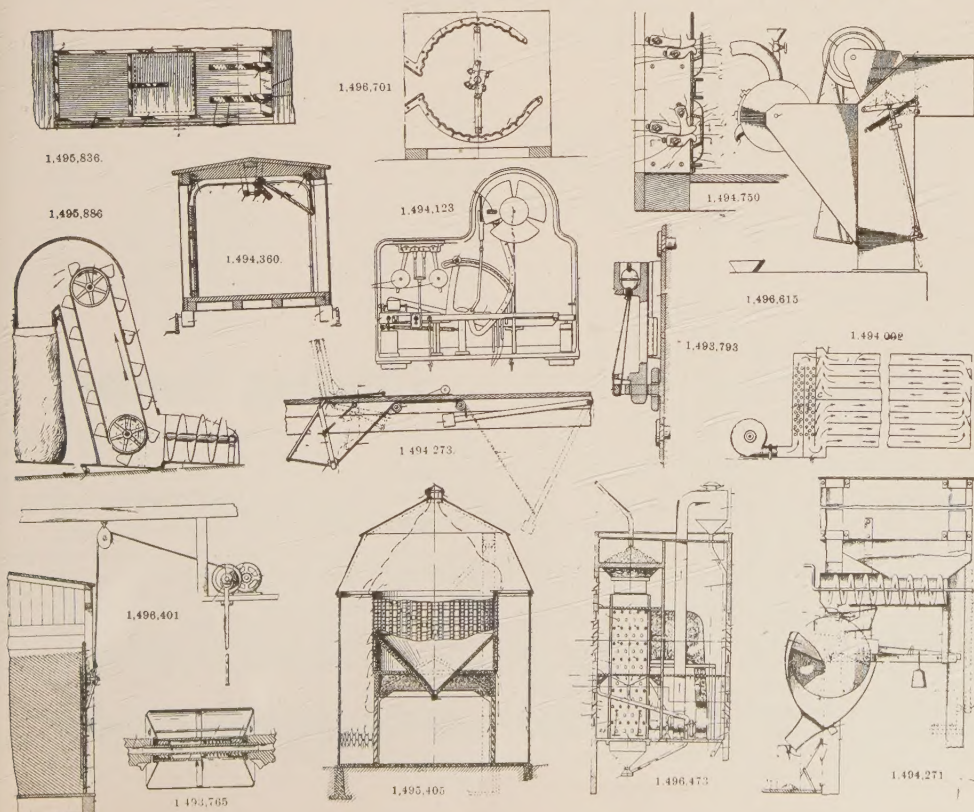
THE AUSTRALIAN F. A. Q. wheat standard has been fixed at 60½ lbs. per bu. for New South Wales; 61 lbs. for Victoria; and 61¾ lbs. for Western Australia; and 61½ lbs. for South Australia, this season.

An Echo from the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Banquet.

BY WM. MURPHY.

You can always get a hunch
From this Oklahoma bunch
Good old C. F. Prouty calls them in.
If anybody here should choose
To sing the Oklahoma blues,
He could never come down here again.
Things look good, prospects are fine.
It looks as if the grain men's time
Would come so he will have an inning yet
While the goose may not hang high
Things will be better bye and bye,
There is no time for us to fume or fret.

Old Fred Watkins he's our chum,
He puts our singing on the bum.
His red head always gets him to the front.
Our toastmaster, old Fritz Straughn,
Thinks he is putting this show on.
He calls each one out to do a stunt.
Tillie Bryant brought his bunch through
On the train from old St. Loo.
With pick ups from Minneapolis and K. C.
Jim Hutch Randall, Cassidy
Still sit in, the same old three
The limit is lower than it used to be.



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The bleaching of
oats is now coming
back into its
own. We are prepared
to install
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any part of the
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Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches, paper bound. Price \$2.00.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
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Books Received

WILD FLOWERS of Spring and Early Summer illustrates the more common wild flowers of the Chicago region. Paper, 30 pages, with 30 half and full page engravings from photographs. Published by Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Price, 25c.

MAKING LETTERS TALK BUSINESS covers points of vital importance to the correspondent and the stenographer in the development of teamwork which will produce letters that get results. Sherman Perry, of the correspondence department of the American Rolling Mill Co., has prepared the volume with completeness and so concisely that 175 pages contains innumerable valuable hints for the layman. Courtesy, driftwood in letters, glittering generalities, persuasion, positive appeal, sesquipedalianism, the point of contact, the central selling point, the clincher, variety, the destination of the correspondence man, etc., are clearly and cleverly discussed. A number of examples are given. Axioms for the letter writer are scattered thruout the book in places where they will do the most good. Essential English and a Gregg shorthand vocabulary are among the hints given for the stenographer. The book is published by the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O.

Foreign Import Duties on Wheat and Meat Products, by F. W. Fetter, special agent, and Henry Chalmers, chief, foreign tariff division, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, trade information bulletin No. 233, contains a comparison of foreign duties on wheat and wheat flour, in 1913 and 1923-24. Differential duty on flour over wheat; foreign tariff situation before the war; post-war situation and outlook; and an analysis of the tariff situation in individual markets of various countries, are aptly discussed. This booklet declares "that but few countries interpose serious difficulties in the way of high duties or restrictions on the importation of American cereals and meats; that for the present they are admitted at low or no duties into a number of important markets; and that even when the improvement of foreign conditions brings about a restoration of the duties where temporarily waived, there is little reason to expect a less liberal tariff treatment of these American products abroad than in the years before the outbreak of the war." Survey of World Trade in Agricultural Products—No. 5, supplement to Commerce Reports, and may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington.

INSPECTION AND WEIGHING Laws and Rules of the state of Kansas and the state warehouse law are given in a paper covered pamphlet of 61 pages published by the State of Kansas Grain and Hay Inspection and Weighing Department, Topeka, Kan.

REMOVAL OF FLOATING DUST in Grain Elevators is the title of a report of an investigation by Underwriters Laboratories for the com'te on dust control in grain elevators dealing with the plan of investigation, examination and test record, boot connection tests, head connection tests, garner connection tests, belt hood test, floor sweep summary of results, and conclusion. In an appendix, the Pitot Tube is fully described. The report has been approved by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Copies may be obtained from the National Safety Council, 168 No. Michigan Av., Chicago, at the cost price of 25 cents.

Seeking to Cut Out the Public.

The charge that labor in supporting the Howell-Barkley Bill is attempting to eliminate the public as a factor in the settlement of railway wage disputes is made in a statement issued by Elliot H. Goodwin, Resident Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Labor," said Mr. Goodwin, "seeks to abolish the existing Railroad Labor Board because in its composition the public is given a place as a party in interest in the settlements and because the Board keeps the public informed regarding disputes. Labor wishes to be left a free hand to arrange matters directly with the railroad managements without any necessity for considering the rights of the public.

"It is grossly misleading to claim, as the proponents of the Howell-Barkley Bill have been doing, that the Board of Mediation and Conciliation which it proposes would give the public greater influence than it has in the Railroad Labor Board under the present law. The Board of Mediation and Conciliation would be futile as far as the public is concerned. It would not have power to ascertain or publish the merits of any dispute, but would be restricted to acting as a go-between and endeavoring, by methods of secrecy and compromise, to persuade the two parties to come to an agreement. If either party should refuse, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation would be absolutely without any power either to investigate the dispute or to publish the findings. The public would be as helpless as in the years 1913 to 1917 when mediation and conciliation proved unsatisfactory to all concerned."

ALBANY, N. Y.—A co-operative marketing law, similar to those passed by about 30 states during the past 3 years, was passed by the New York legislature just before adjournment. The governor signed this, New York's fourth co-operative marketing law, on May 6.

"I WOULD NOT trade my farm, despite all the agricultural depressions which you hear about, and which I know about, for any business represented in this room today," declared James R. Howard, chairman of the National Transportation Institute, in an address before the Rotary Club of Chicago. Mr. Howard gave his reasons for believing that farming is the surest business in the United States today. The present agricultural depression is an invitation to far sighted men to get into farming, or to invest in agriculture."

A HIGHLY constructive bit of news for the grain trade was the decisive defeat of the McNary-Haugen Bill this week. Everyone wants to see the farmer get more for his crops, but not at the expense of the tax-payer and other legitimate business. The removal of this cankerous legislation will go a long way in restoring confidence in the grain markets. Trade in all grains should increase before long. The outlook for the 1924-25 season holds promise of higher levels for wheat and coarse grains.—Southworth & Co.

Insurance Notes.

FIRE INSURANCE premiums have fallen off considerably during the first 4 months of the year, compared with the corresponding months of 1923. Records show a drop of 10 to 12 per cent.

A REDUCTION in the expense of adjustments, now amounting on the average to 4% of the adjusted losses and to almost 2% the premium receipts of the companies, which includes attorneys' and expert fees, can be effected by patronizing company adjustment organizations in preference to independent adjusters, says the com'te on adjustments of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Six such organizations now cover 80% of the territory of the United States thru their various branches.

ABOUT 500 persons were arrested and convicted for arson during the 12-month period ending April 30, according to the report of the com'te on incendiarism and arson of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The arrests of 412 of these were made by local officials on charges of arson and burning with intent to defraud. In the 268 cases brot to trial 193 convictions, 67 acquittals, and 8 mistrials resulted. A direct saving to the interested companies of more than \$250,000 is shown to have resulted from the activities of the com'te's special agents—a saving of many times the total cost of maintaining the department.

INTEREST PAYMENTS on farm mortgages are hard to collect, according to the reports of several life insurance companies that loaned money on them. This is particularly true in the Northwest and in the Pacific Coast states. The mortgages had to be foreclosed in a number of cases because the farmer lacked ability to pay the interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A federal ass'n to work in direct contact with the Federal Reserve Banks and to provide for a maximum advancement of 75% on the market value of farm products offered as collateral, would be created by a bill recently introduced by Senator Smith, South Carolina, chairman of the interstate commerce com'te. He says, "This bill requires no appropriation. It simply provides that the present financial banking and currency machinery shall serve agriculture as it serves commerce."

THE POSTAL bill is expected to be voted by President Coolidge, as a means of keeping down government expenses. This bill would raise the pay of postal clerks and carriers about \$300 a year and classified increases would be given other postal employees. It affects about 300,000 workers. An annual outlay of \$65,000,000 would be required. In the Senate a vote of 75 to 3 favored the bill. Senator Edge of New Jersey, declared the employees were underpaid by comparison with workers of equal or inferior skill in numerous occupations and the increases were necessary.

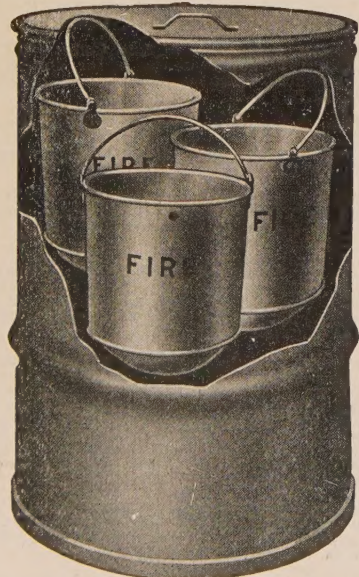
Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

Wheat Crabs Are Active in Ohio.

A young fellow whose native land is on the other side of the Atlantic hauled us some wheat and as I was settling with him, Chester, who works here, came in and said, "Jake don't you want a sample of our lice powder?" (We were giving away samples of lice powder for chickens.)

Jake said, "No it aint that its dem Got-Damt crabs what you get off the wheat what makes me scratch that way."—W. C. Mote, Laura, O.



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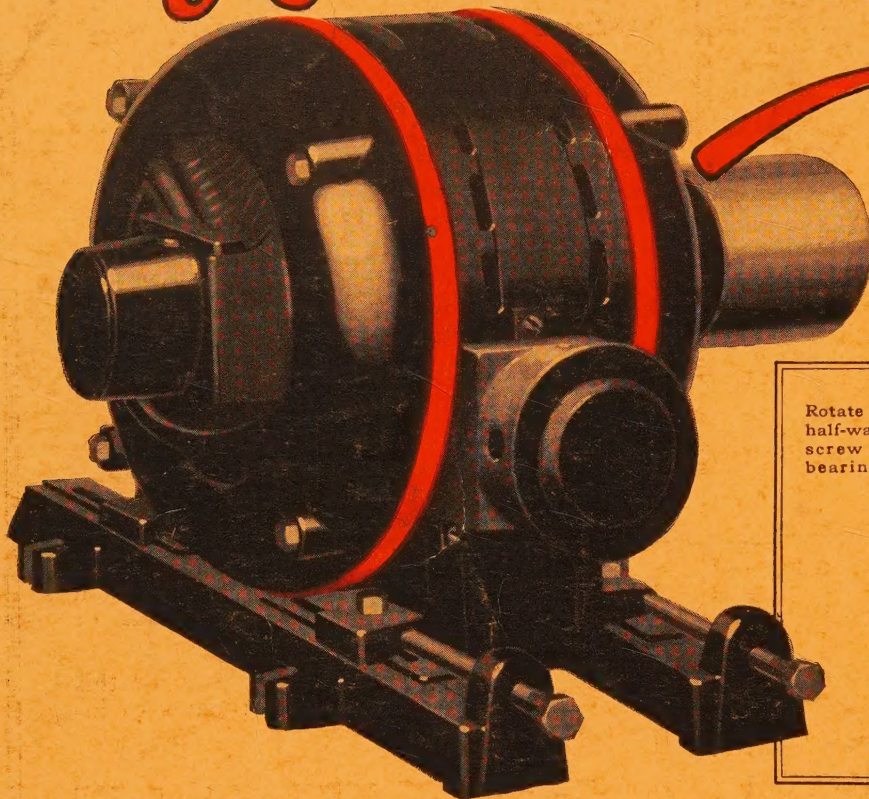
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